The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

Written for the young man on the farm . . .

August-September, 1961

CHOOSE YOUR JOB TRAINING COURSE—BEFORE YOU ENLIST

Fascinating work—if you can get it. To land a job as a Radar Specialist, you need training. The kind of training you get through the Army Graduate Specialist Program.

Only high school graduates are eligible to apply. If you qualify (by passing aptitude and physical examinations), this program lets you choose your job training course before you enlist.

You can select from 107 different courses. Field Artillery Radar Operation is one possibility. There's also Motor Mechanics, Ordnance Supply, Medical Laboratory Procedures, Guided Missile Maintenance, Aircraft Repair—to name a few. Your Army recruiter can give you a detailed description of any specific Graduate Specialist course.

Army school courses are practical. You learn by doing. The job training you absorb can pay off for the rest of your life.

If you meet the qualifications, you receive an official letter guaranteeing your assignment to the Graduate Specialist course you've chosen. You receive the letter before you enlist. Without obligation.

GRADUATE SPECIALIST PROGRAM

U.S. ARMY

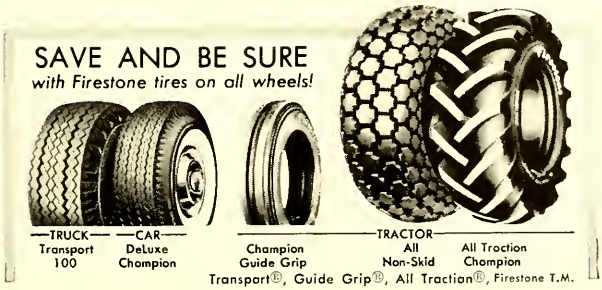
Grain and livestock man Herbert Weston of Logan, Utah.

Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

Logan, Utah, has two places where you can watch the latest farming ideas at work—Utah State University and the Weston Farms. Herb Weston is a grain and livestock man who turns these ideas into big yields. And, in Cache Valley, farmers recognize the leadership he's taken in developing this rich country.

Mr. Weston's profit-yielding techniques show up everywhere on his productive farm—from his modern equipment, to the tough Firestone tires it rolls on.

"I keep Firestones on every job," Herb reports. "Have for years, because they have the *grip* to take hold and pull. The soil doesn't clog up in the tread, either. A lot of other farmers here in Cache Valley tell me they get plenty of wear out of them, too."



Firestone

FIRST IN FARM TIRE NEEDS

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The National

Future Farmer

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OUR COVER—*(Photo by Bob E. Taylor)* Mechanical pickers were used on 51 percent of the 1960 cotton crop. This marked the first year in history that more was harvested by machines than by people. Shown dumping a load of cotton into a farm wagon is Howard Black, State President of the Arizona Association of FFA, who farms near Chandler.

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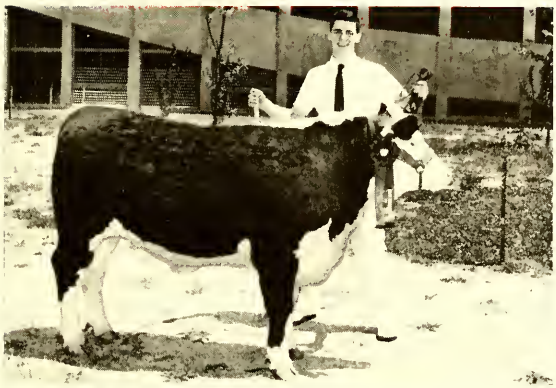
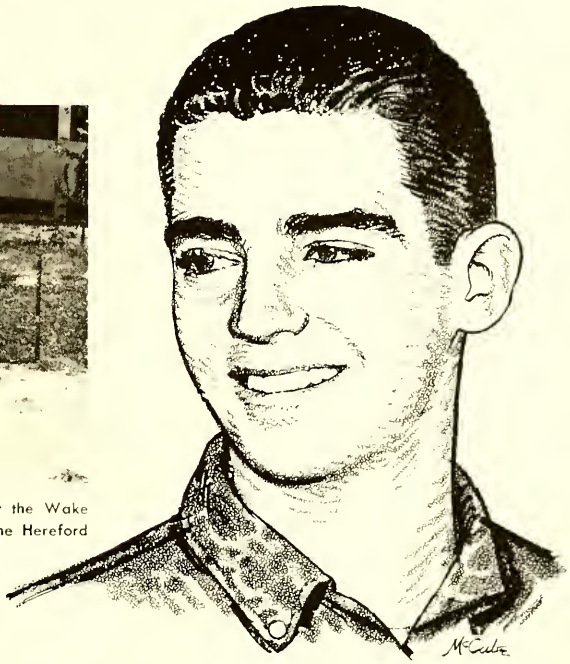
PURINA SALUTES ... A "FARMER OF TOMORROW"



George Butler won the Grand Championship at the Wake County Fat Stock Show last year with "Spot," the Hereford he has in this photograph.



"There's a good future in cattle"

—*says GEORGE BUTLER, of Garner, North Carolina*

When George Butler completes his education, he will be a veterinarian ... and a cattleman. He plans to raise cattle in addition to his work as a professional man, because he sees a good future in beef production.

Through his youth club activities and his school work, George has gained valuable experience both in livestock production and leadership. His livestock projects have brought him twenty-seven ribbons, including a Grand Championship. He has been president of the county council of his youth organization and has held several local offices.

George, an Eagle Scout with gold and bronze palms, has earned his God and Country Award. He is active both in church and school. In Garner High School, where he is a junior, he belongs to the Beta Club in which he must have an average of 90 or better to retain membership.

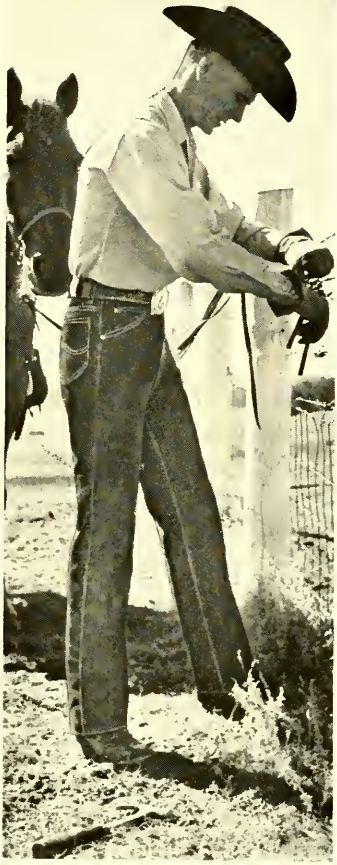
Purina salutes George Butler on his accomplishments and on his well-made plans for the future.

* * * *

GLENN T. WEBB, manager of Waco Feed Company, Purina Dealership in Raleigh and Wake Forest, is proud of having George Butler as a customer. You, too, have a Purina Dealer near you. He is ready to give you superb service and to advise on feeding and management problems.

FEED PURINA ... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD

the brand working ranch men wear



Lee Riders are there to handle any job well. These authentic cowboy pants have real ranch work tradition! They're tough as saddle leather —made of Lee's tight-twisted cowboy denim. Sanforized so you slip into a comfortable fit every time. Makes a man feel right at home on the range or in town.

Lee RIDERS®

THE H. D. LEE CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Looking Ahead

PORKERS TO GO DOWN

Look for hogs to peak at about $18 a hundred this summer, then drop to about $14-15 in the fall. That prediction comes from Dr. Wallace Barr, Ohio State University Extension Economist. USDA experts say pork supplies will be larger this fall than a year ago. The spring pig crop was 7 percent above last year, and fall farrowing intentions indicate 3 percent more pigs in the June-November period than in 1960.

MINIMUM TILLAGE OK

Corn and sorghum production may undergo a revolution due to minimum tillage, according to Nebraska engineers. A "till-plant" machine developed at the University of Nebraska plants corn in stalk residue without prior tillage and crop yields have been as high as those under the best conventional tillage systems. Yields in 1960 varied from 53 to 151 bushels per acre, with till-plant plots averaging 119 bushels per acre, compared with 117 bushels from conventional plots.

NEW SOURCE OF POWER

Manure may be the power source which heats, lights, and ventilates the hog house of the future. Thamon Hazen, Iowa State University Agricultural Engineer, says daily sewage gas production is 4,400 British Thermal units per animal. "If we can develop a system to suitably recover volatile gases, then there is every possibility that we can heat, light, and ventilate the hog house with waste products," he claims.

HEIFERS BY CONTRACT

Contract raising of dairy heifers has stirred interest among Texas dairymen. Some like the idea of getting their herd replacements from a farmer who specializes in raising heifers. Several types of contracts are in use.

GAIN FOR GRANULES

Wider use of granular insecticides is predicted by J. W. Apple, University of Wisconsin insect specialist. Already they are being used for controlling rootworms and wireworms in the Midwest and fire ants in southern states. Experiments indicate they are effective against white grubs and Japanese beetle larvae in turf, root borers and root curculios of clover. Some foliage-feeding insects can be controlled.

A ROUGHAGE SUBSTITUTE

If your roughage is too expensive, it may pay you to put more grain in dairy cow rations. In tests at the University of Missouri, one group of cows ate 33 pounds of grain per day, although individual cows ate as much as 42 pounds. Hay was limited to 10 pounds per cow per day. The cows continued to produce well with no effect on butterfat percentage, and the high-concentrate ration caused no stress or evidence of udder inflammation.

BIG FEED GRAIN SIGN-UP

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman has announced that 26,687,682 acres of feed grain land have been diverted to soil conserving uses on 1,172,165 farms. The 26.7 million acres in the feed grain program are about 26 percent of the U.S. total 1959-60 average plantings of 102.3 million acres of corn and grain sorghum. Possible advance payments came to about $339,840,000.

THEY BUILT A STURDY WAGON FOR ONLY $125!

They couldn't find the kind of wagon they needed at the price they wanted to pay, so W. E. Church and his son, B. E., built their own! Second-hand and discarded materials were used for the 24-foot chassis. Fir wood was used for the frame and bed, and 1½" double-strength steel tubing for the chassis. The axles and wheels are from an old Ford.

The Churches operate a 455-acre dairy farm with 75 cows, near Woodburn, Ky., and raise their own feed and other crops. They prefer Texaco Products for fueling and lubricating their costly farm equipment. They like the lively power of Fire Chief gasoline for tractor and truck operation.

Fire Chief is Climate-Controlled for altitude and seasonal temperatures, which in turn gives you faster starts and smoother warm-ups. Since your engine runs more efficiently, you save money on gasoline.

Successful farmers everywhere know that *it pays to farm with Texaco Products.*

SHOWN IN PHOTO *(left to right) are Roy Phillips, manager of the Texaco Consigneeship at Bowling Green, Ky., W. E. and B. E. Church.*

ANOTHER TEXACO BOOSTER!

Mrs. Louise Ingham farms 850 acres near Booneville, Iowa, and raises hogs, sheep and calves. Mrs. Ingham is a booster for Texaco Products, especially Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil. Havoline's exclusive combination of detergent additives prevents harmful engine deposits and wear. Engines deliver full draw-bar power, and more fuel mileage.

Here a delivery is being made by Texaco Distributor Ferd Jungman, Van Meter, Iowa.

BUY THE BEST..BUY TEXACO

TUNE IN TO THE HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, NBC-TV

Zoom ahead at work

or play on a trusty

TRIUMPH

Camping! Fishing! Hunting! Herding cattle!

Or out for a carefree spin! In town or country, on a smooth highway or rough terrain, you're ahead when you own a trusty Triumph!

From reliable, easy-handling Lightweights to powerful OHV Twins, a Triumph is your No. 1 buy.

Skilled craftsmanship and a half-century of motorcycle design know-how make the famous Triumph engine a real jewel . . . smooth operating, powerful, dependable!

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Ft. Benning Georgia

It is with deep interest that I have noted the continued progress and improvement of the Magazine. Since graduating from high school (five years ago), I have received every issue and want to extend my congratulations to you and your staff for the outstanding contributions you have made to our farming industry and FFA in particular. Without a doubt, I plan to be a life-time subscriber!

Although my days as an FFA member have passed, my heart will always be with this great farm boy organization. It has strengthened and helped develop the lives of thousands of American youth, and more important, it will continue to do so. In these troubled times, I feel sure FFA will be instrumental in exhibiting to the world the better things in our American way of life.

After obtaining my college degree at V. P. I., I entered the Army, and my service time is nearing completion. My heart is in farming, and I plan to return to our home dairy farm in Bland, Virginia.

Please extend my highest regards to your staff and national directors and officers.

Lt. Danny Bird
U. S. Army

Warner, Oklahoma

I have received the past two issues and enjoy the Magazine very much. I get a lot of information from the different articles.

Eddie Wallis

Tahor City, North Carolina

I think *The National FUTURE FARMER* is one of the best farm books for any member.

Douglas Wright

Rineyville, Kentucky

I enjoy *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much and would like to receive it every month even if it meant an increase in price.

When I receive the Magazine I sit down and read it as soon as I can.

Dawson Berry

Portland, Oregon

I thoroughly enjoyed the story, "Old Rustler Solves a Mystery," which appeared in the April-May issue.

I wish we could get the Magazine more often.

Larry Humphrey

Welcome, Minnesota

"Free for You" is one of the best features in the Magazine.

I wish we could get an issue every month even if it does mean an increase in price.

Kurt Lintelman

Burlington, Kansas

Please send me the booklets I have circled. These are helping me in my studies in vocational agriculture.

I would be willing to pay more if I could receive *The National FUTURE FARMER* more often. *Glen Combs*

It is encouraging to see so many readers write requesting more issues. We could not use all letters but recently they have been unanimously in favor of the increase. We'll keep working toward this goal. Your state delegates to the National FFA Convention will vote on this item this fall.—Ed.

Quincy, Illinois

Just a quick pat on the back for your editorial in the June-July issue. These boys need all the advice you can give them, plus the fine encouragement you have also extended.

O. W. Randolph
Moorman Mfg. Co.

Bismarck, North Dakota

The words of wisdom by the two FFA advisors that appeared in the June-July issue need more than just a casual reading. I am certain that if all chapter advisors could instill in the pupils the proper application of record keeping, financing, and the use of timely counsel, farming would be entirely different than it is now on many farms. The remarks of Mr. Howey that we must escape the defeatist attitude of farming is more than just a casual remark. One of the greatest apathies in farming is the lack of a positive look toward farming as a way of life.

In my capacity as the agricultural representative, I only wish that FFA members would make use of eredit to grow in a worthwhile project while they are still in school. It is already well-established that the cost of getting started in farming is great. Many of our parents and Future Farmers start to build an equity while they are still in high school. I know that not only our banks but many others are only too eager to help outstanding young farmers get started if they would come to us while they are still in high school.

C. E. Mitchel
The Dakota National Bank of Bismarck

College Station, Texas

May we offer our congratulations for the continued improvement being made in *The National FUTURE FARMER*. This is, indeed, an outstanding magazine. Through this publication a valuable service is being rendered to FFA members throughout the country, and to the field of agriculture in general.

Messrs. Holcomb & Gray
Associate Professors
Texas A & M

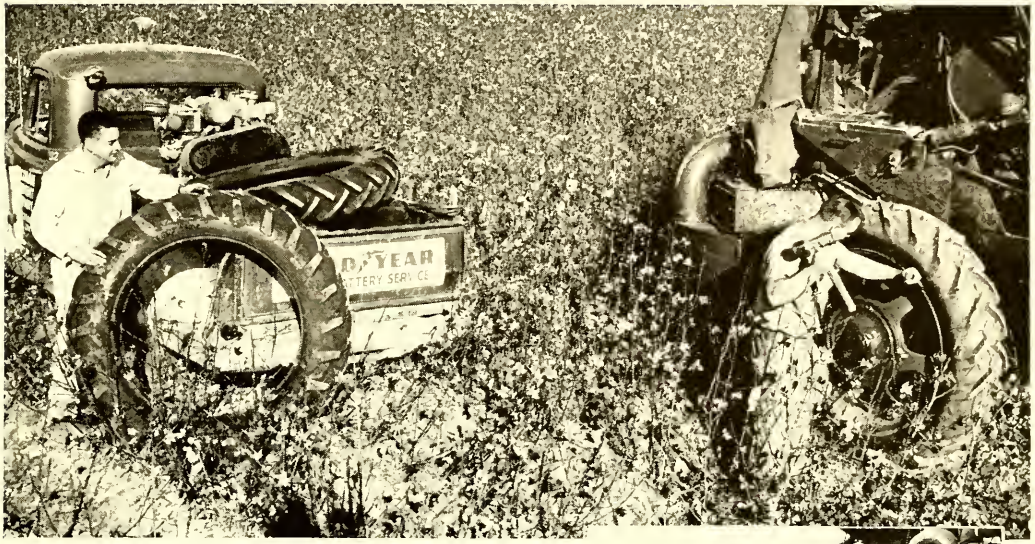
(Continued on Page 10)

GOODYEAR "EXTRA HAND" SERVICE AT WORK

"I'd have lost at least $1,700 without their Sunday service"

—says R. D. Peck, Valley Harvesters, Fresno, California

1. **YOU'RE LOSING MONEY EVERY MINUTE** when you're a professional harvester with equipment trouble. So when a cotton picker blew a tire one Sunday morning, Manager R. D. Peck immediately radioed the farm's headquarters for help.



2. **WITHIN MINUTES OF THE TROUBLE-CALL** relayed from the farm, Corcoran Implement Company's assistant manager, Dick Bondurant and his aide, Fred Gresham, arrived at the field and got to work. A quick tire change is easy for these experts with their fully equipped repair truck—complete with a free "loaner" that pinch-hits whenever a tire must go back to the shop for repairs.

3. **ONLY 30 MINUTES AFTER THE BLOWOUT,** Valley Harvester's picker is going back to the field. "We lost only half a bale. But we could have lost 12 bales, had the picker been laid up all day," says Peck. "So Corcoran's quick service—on a Sunday, too—saved us from a loss of at least $1,700!"

YEAR AFTER YEAR Goodyear users save time and money in two important ways: first, through "Extra Hand" service that always responds to emergencies on the double—second, through extra-rugged Sure-Grip Tractor Tires that keep these emergencies to an amazing minimum.

In the years ahead, you, too, can count on savings from Goodyear—just as America's farmers have been doing for generation after generation. Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR "EXTRA HAND" FARM TIRE SERVICE

1 Check, change and repair any type tire.

2 Furnish free "loaners" while your tires are being repaired or retreaded.

3 Liquid-weight your tractor tires for maximum traction.

4 Minimize down time through expert help on tire maintenance.

5 Take care of your battery needs.

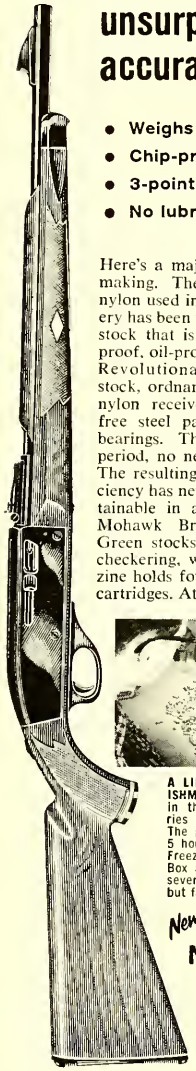
Lots of good things come from

GOODYEAR

MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Choose either the popular 3-T Sure-Grip or extra-quality Traction Sure-Grip tires, both out-in-front performers

Amazing structural-nylon and ordnance steel design gives new 22 autoloader unsurpassed accuracy



- Weighs just 4 pounds
- Chip-proof, warp-proof
- 3-point bedding
- No lubrication

Here's a major advance in rifle making. The same structural-nylon used in industrial machinery has been used to create a gun stock that is chip-proof, water-proof, oil-proof and warp-proof. Revolutionary integration of stock, ordnance steel barrel and nylon receiver means friction-free steel parts ride on nylon bearings. There's no break-in period, no need for lubrication. The resulting accuracy and efficiency has never before been obtainable in an autoloading 22. Mohawk Brown and Seneca Green stocks have clean, sharp checkering, white inlays. Magazine holds fourteen 22 long rifle cartridges. At your dealer's now.

A LIFETIME OF RIFLE PUNISHMENT was concentrated in the Remington laboratories to test the Nylon 66. The gun was rapid-fired for 5 hours without a jam. The Freeze Box, Heat Box, Rain Box and Dust Box produced severe weather conditions, but failed to clog the action.

New

NYLON 66

$53.95*

*Price subject to change without notice.

Remington

DUPONT

Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn. In Canada: Remington Arms of Canada Limited, 36 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ont.

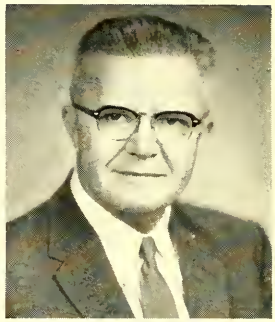
National Advisor Honored

THE Silver Buffalo Award, given by the National Council of Boy Scouts of America for distinguished national or international service to boyhood, was presented to Dr. W. T. Spanton, National Advisor of the Future Farmers of America, in a colorful ceremony at Detroit, Michigan, June 3.

The occasion of the presentation was the 51st annual meeting of the Scouts' National Council.

Dr. Spanton was cited for his work with the Future Farmers of America and other youth groups, including his service since 1947 as a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America. He has been a leader in FFA since it was organized in 1928, and national advisor since 1941.

Eight other prominent Americans received the Silver Buffalo Award during the Detroit ceremony. They are: Gen. Lauris Norstad, supreme allied commander of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE); Wyeth Allen, former industrialist and now professor of industrial education at the University of Michigan; Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired, former president and chairman of the board of Sears-Roebuck & Company; Delbert Leon Stapley, Phoenix, Arizona, business executive; Charles B. McCabe, Jr., New York newspaper publisher; Richard E. McArdle, Washington, D. C., chief of the U.S. Forest Service; Charles M. White, Cleveland, Ohio, president of Republic Steel Corporation; and Carl Otto Janus, Indianapolis, Indiana, real estate executive.



Dr. W. T. Spanton

Reader Roundup

(Continued from Page 8)

Ord, Nebraska

The picture on the front cover of the April-May issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* was ridiculed by our chapter. The tractor should have been running to make the muffler cover go up. As I am an amateur photographer, I will criticize no more.

Billy Leuck

Oops! The tractor was stopped, though it was supposed to be running. —Ed.

Myrtle, Missouri

I enjoy *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much. It has been a great help to me with some of my farming problems. I learn more about the FFA and its officers and members. As treasurer of the Couch Chapter, I believe I can speak for all its members in saying we would be willing to pay a higher subscription price to receive more copies.

Benny L. Sorrell

Sibley, Louisiana

Would you please send the free booklets I have circled. These will help me in my vocational agriculture class. I enjoy *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much. I wish we could get it more often.

Richard Boddie

Evant, Texas

I think you should publish *The National FUTURE FARMER* more often and charge a higher price. I am in my third year in the Evant FFA Chapter.

L. D. White

Granger, Washington

Lately I have come to see more value in local, state and national FFA organizations. I once felt a person should be able to live and work on a farm without a title of achievement in some organization. What makes the FFA acceptable to me? The passing along of new ideas, the building of better farms, and the making of a better world. I also find fellowship and the inspiration of outstanding members who spread seeds of a productive organization, community improvement, and knowledge of the county, state and nation in which we live.

What makes an Iron Curtain between our FFA organization and the Communist party? For one thing, we seek to make better by freedom and they seek to make better by force.

Jim Carpenter

Delavan, Wisconsin

In reading my son's first issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, I noticed you were sending one reader some sources of information on horse training. My son and I both enjoy horse riding and would like the information on how to train a horse, too. We have our own Palomino horse. Enjoyed reading the magazine.

Mrs. Leonard Deschner

You may want to write the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and ask for a list of bulletins available. Check your libraries and bookstores, too. Several books have been written on this subject.—Ed.

NUMBER

OF A SERIES

Do the crops in your area need Trace Elements?

SMITH-DOUGLASS ASKS YOU...

ARE YOU UP TO DATE ON FERTILIZER ?

Check yourself on the following question. Don't be surprised if you miss. Fertilizers are a rapidly changing part of this business of farming.

Do the crops in your area need Trace Elements?

Unfortunately, when trace element deficiencies can be seen, you have already been penalized by reduced yields.

Soil testing? It's wonderful. But not all areas have adequate tests and recommendations for trace elements. Use them where available, of course.

In the meantime, Smith-Douglass is adding trace elements to S-D premium grades of fertilizer. They are added in the form of TREL, an exclusive formula of all the trace elements known necessary for plant growth.

TREL is not intended to be a cure-all for known deficiencies. Treat such deficiencies in accordance with local extension recommendations. TREL is a maintenance program for trace elements. It is a way of replacing what you take off in yields, without the expense of separate applications and the worry of too much or not enough.

Why take the chance on a trace element deficiency?

S-D FUTURE FARMER OF THE MONTH

LARRY DON BRAIDFOOT
Estelline Chapter, Estelline, Tex.

Larry is attending Texas A. & M., with the assistance of a Smith-Douglass scholarship. He served twice as president of his FFA chapter and was valedictorian of his class. Larry hopes to get his Ph.D. in biochemistry and do research work in either animal nutrition or plant nutrition.

SMITH-DOUGLASS

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Smith-Douglass Co., Inc., manufactures and distributes fertilizers and chemicals for agricultural and industrial use, including sulphuric acid, anhydrous ammonia, phosphoric acid, nitrogenous tankage, phosphate rock, superphosphate, farm fertilizers, lawn and garden fertilizers, feed phosphorus supplements . . . dicalcium phosphate and defluorinated phosphate . . . potassium silicofluoride and potassium fluoborate.

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B·K® POWDER
. . . helps to protect your milk quality!

The chlorine dairy sanitizer you can trust! For utensils, milking machines, udders. Controls bacteria growth, helps prevent mastitis.

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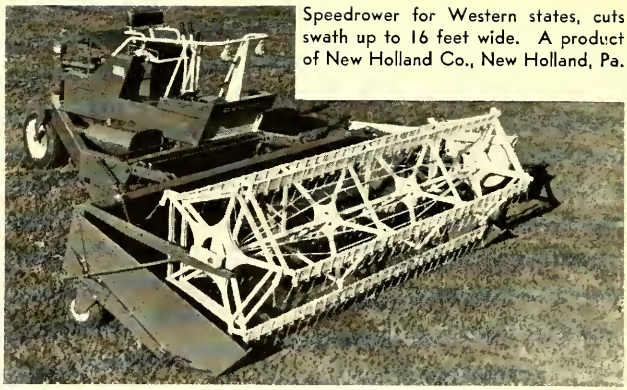
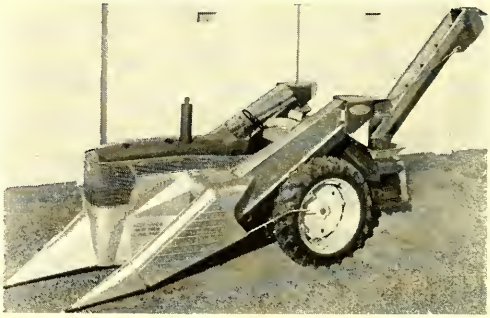


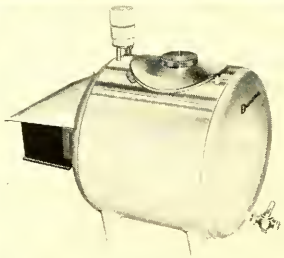
Speedrower for Western states, cuts swath up to 16 feet wide. A product of New Holland Co., New Holland, Pa.

something new

Million Dollar Picker is what the New Idea Co., Coldwater, Ohio, calls this new model. It is designed to fit all popular tractors and is easy to put on.



Battery-powered earth auger or drill made by Tatge Co., Herington, Kans.



Compact milk cooler. For information, write the Zero Corp., Washington, Mo.

Du Pont film is used in "Porta Green" shelters being made by Waco-Porter Corp., at Cleveland, Ohio, plant.

Two auger unloader wagons have been introduced for livestock feeders by the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wis.

Your Editors Say . . .

John Russell

A NEW associate editor has joined the Magazine staff. He is John Russell, a former Future Farmer from Missouri, who has had considerable experience writing about agriculture and the FFA.

John spent the last nine years on the editorial staff of the *Weekly Star Farmer* in Kansas City, Missouri, where FFA articles and pictures frequently appeared under his byline. A choice assignment, he reports, was covering the National FFA Convention each year. His work included weekly trips to farms and farm meetings in Missouri and Kansas and sometimes Oklahoma and Arkansas, to gather materials for feature stories. He also wrote a weekly column entitled, "Monday at the Stockyards," which, according to the editor, was one of the best read features in the paper.

While in high school at Ironton, Missouri, John studied vocational agriculture for four years and was quite active in the FFA. He was a member of the 35-voice Missouri FFA Chorus which sang at the National FFA Convention in 1947. As a senior, he helped write a radio skit, organize a parliamentary procedure team, and represented the Chapter in the public speaking contest. All this was new to the Ironton Chapter, but John says they won their share of honors in sub-district and district competition. His reporter's scrapbook went to the state and placed among the winners.

John began his journalism career as an FFA reporter. He continued his interest in writing while a student at the University of Missouri. During his Senior year, he helped put out a farm page for the *Columbia Missourian*, the daily newspaper published by the School of Journalism.

John's going to college also speaks well of his record as a high school student. College had appeared out of the question at first but a surprise scholarship from the Ironton Rotary Club made his entry possible. The Ironton Presbyterian Church took care of the fees for his second semester. He worked his way through to a Bachelors Degree and his first job as a farm reporter.

He is a member of the American Agricultural Editors' Association and a former member of the Kansas City Press Photographer's Association. His hobby is recreation work and swimming is his favorite sport. He is also an elder in his church and was on the Presbyterian Camp Board of Kansas City.

We welcome this former Future Farmer from the Ozarks to our staff and feel confident that you will enjoy his writing in the issues ahead.

IT IS ALWAYS a pleasure for us to hear from our readers. We are never too busy to read your letters in the morning mail—and get your comments on each issue. Tell us which articles you like—and which articles you don't like. Tell us what you would have enjoyed reading in this issue but didn't find. Or you may wish to give us your views on some current topic in agriculture or FFA.

We'll be looking for your letter.

Wilson Carnes,
Editor

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FOR FARM EQUIPMENT

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. PHOTOGRAPH

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A New Kind

Of Credit For

Young Farmers

MONEY To Farm With

Top: Ernest and Jerry Dipple appear to be mighty pleased as W. W. "Skipper" Dick shows them a signed loan approval. Looking on are banker Don Stewart (rear), and Bob Taylor. Below: The successful young farmers, both members of the FFA, buy some herd replacements from dairyman Paul Jones.

FUTURE FARMERS in Arizona may borrow up to $20,000 through a newly-created Farm Youth Loan Fund. First to take advantage of the program were Ernest and Jerry Dipple of Chandler who needed money to expand their dairy operations.

The fund was established by the State Legislature to help young men up to 25 years of age build stronger farming programs. It was started with about $150,000 in assets which serve as a guarantee for approximately $750,000 in loans. This means that if the average loan is $10,000, up to 75 young farmers can benefit at one time.

Machinery for the program was set in motion by Legislators Mrs. E. B. Thode of Casa Grande and Marshall Humphrey of Chandler. They co-sponsored a bill that turned unused funds of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation over to the State Department of Vocational Education. Humphrey is a former FFA member and Mrs. Thode is an Honorary State Farmer.

The Dipple boys received their loan through the First National Bank of Arizona after having their application approved by a local four-man committee that included their agriculture instructor, Paul Vance.

Ernest was awarded the State Farmer Degree in 1957 and also was named Star Dairy Farmer of Arizona. In 1958 he received the American Farmer Degree. His younger brother Jerry also received the State Farmer Degree and was named Star Farmer of Arizona in 1958.

Actual supervision of the applicant's operations is carried out by the local vo-ag teacher.

Morris Cooper, Arizona FFA student treasurer, says the loan fund will be a continuous operation. Loans can be made for one to five years, and as one is repaid, another of equal amount can be made. Actual loan money is made available through various credit institutions. The initial $150,000 in the fund is deposited with the State of Arizona. Interest will be used to increase the amount that can be borrowed and to pay any losses, should they occur.

The loans provide a source of interim credit for young farmers who, without equipment and, in many cases, working capital, can't get the start they want. No long-term loans will be made for land purchases, only for equipment and other essentials.

When a youth fund borrower has paid back his loan, his reputation will be established, and he should have no trouble borrowing money from banks or other credit sources, leaders in the program point out. The general program is under the leadership of J. R. Cullison, State Director of Vocational Education. Others who have helped include W. W. "Skipper" Dick, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Bob Taylor, Supervisor of Agricultural Education.

By their willingness to provide this loan fund, the people of Arizona can be assured their Future Farmers are studying, planning, working, and borrowing for a better future in agriculture.

At work on records, Nathan Cushman is Connecticut's first national officer.

This high-producing herd of Holsteins is owned jointly by Nate and his father.

A Staff Report

VICE PRESIDENTS AND

Nathan Cushman, Connecticut North Atlantic Region

Nate Cushman, one of the best young dairymen you could find anywhere, farms near Lebanon, Connecticut, in New England. He and his dad are equal partners in a 165-acre, highly improved farm which a few years ago had only 30 tillable acres.

Nate enrolled in vocational agriculture in 1954 and joined the FFA. He and his sister already owned two cows and were selling milk to a local dairy. After starting in vocational agriculture, he began a rapid improvement and expansion program. Advice from his advisor, Ira Wasniewski, was a big help.

Nate used loans to build his herd of top Holsteins. A local radio station—WTIC of Hartford—has a loan fund for young people who want to get started in farming. Nate took advantage of the loans.

In 1957, he enrolled his dairy herd in the D. H. I. A. program. Mr. Cushman had been working full-time off the farm up to this time and decided to get back into farming in 1958. He quit his job and made Nate a full-partner in the farm.

Working as a team, the partners built average herd production to 12,365 pounds of milk and 470 pounds fat in 1959. This went to 14,039 pounds milk and 571 pounds butterfat in 1960. The number of cows increased from 31 to 40.

Improvements to buildings and land have been many—a new silo and dairy barn, heavy fertilization of pasture and crop land, and installation of gutter cleaners and bulk feeders in the new barn. The farmers only recently purchased a second farm, adding 147 acres of land. They have been renting land, too.

Nate has been attending the University of Connecticut studying agriculture for the past two years. After his term as North Atlantic Region Vice President is up this October, he is returning to college and later will return to farming full-time.

John Creer, Utah Pacific Region

John Creer, Spanish Fork, Utah, is well on his way to becoming a successful cattleman—as a good herd of 19 registered animals well proves.

The Pacific Region Vice President's farming program is not a large one—but it represents 100 percent effort on his part.

From a modest beginning in 1954 when he had only one beef animal and one sow plus three acres in grain and alfalfa, John has been steadily expanding. The first year netted only $10. However, five years later, his labor income for the year had risen to nearly $1,000.

The investment in machinery is $550. He owns a tractor, plows and a mower. When he needs other equipment, he and his dad trade off. This way, neither has a big investment.

John is also the unofficial farm manager for the entire farm. His dad is a rural mail carrier.

Since his entry into the FFA program in 1954, he has been recognized as a leader. He served ably as president of the Utah FFA Association. Recently, he won the national scholarship of $2,000 from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation which indicates his ability as a student.

After his term as a National Officer is over in October, John will return to Utah State University to continue work on an animal husbandry degree. When he graduates, he will return to the farm and expand the farming operation even more.

Jerome Donovan, Ohio Central Region

Jerome Donovan, another of the FFA's finest, operates in a 50-50 partnership with his father. Besides dairying—their principal source of income—they also raise hogs, sheep, and grain on a 205-acre farm near Delaware, Ohio.

Jerome was well on his way to becoming a successful farmer when he enrolled in vocational agriculture. At age 10, his father gave him two dairy heifers. He had seven cows when he enrolled in vo-ag a few years later.

The first year in vo-ag was profitable. Labor income from the cows and four acres corn came to $862. Profits kept climbing, and in 1959, labor income

Jerry Donovan, Ohio, also is a dairy farmer, in partnership with his father.

Clyde Beougher, vo-ag teacher, takes a look at Jerry's modern equipment.

FARMERS TOO

from supervised farming was $5,400.

Jerome, Central Region Vice President, credits complete and accurate records for much of his success. When he entered the partnership with his father in 1957, his dad made the stipulation that Jerome was to keep all records—mainly because of the younger man's skill.

In 1960, the partners had 56 Brown Swiss dairy cattle, 30 hogs, and 70 sheep. They also had 105 acres in grain and 14 in soybeans.

Many improvements have been made. A uniform culling system based on milk production and type, rather than blood lines, has been started. A concrete barnyard floor has been laid and bull stalls have been rebuilt.

The partners worked out a systematic program of replacing machinery. Efficiency has been increased with the building of a new dairy barn and installation of a bulk tank and pipeline.

Jerome is already planning for the day when he graduates from Ohio State University with a degree in agricultural education. When that day arrives in two years, he will return to the farm full-time.

Teddy Carruth, Texas Southern Region

Teddy Ray Carruth, Southern Region Vice President, from Tulia, Texas, is a hog and beef cattle feeder—and a good one.

His 1961 farming program is down from previous years because of National Officer duties; yet he has 50 acres wheat and 50 acres grain sorghum, plus 9 breeding swine and 3 feeder steers.

Teddy rents land from his father and grandmother, paying one-third the grain yield. He owns no equipment besides two farrowing houses and feeders and waterers for his swine. He uses his father's equipment and pays him cash rent. The payment corresponds with rental prices set by the Texas FFA Association.

During his many travels over the nation as a representative of the FFA, Teddy pays his younger brother and father to look after his operation.

In addition to serving as president of the Tulia FFA Chapter, he was district and area president. Last year, he was a state vice president. He won first place in the FFA Quiz at the Texas FFA Convention in 1956 and competed for the state public speaking contest title two years ago.

The quality of his farming program has been improving since Teddy first entered vocational agriculture. His studies at Texas Tech College last year left him only weekends for farming. He still found time to make farming profitable—to the tune of $2,400 labor income. This year, he dropped out of college to devote himself to doing a good job as a National Officer. He plans to resume college in January and continue working toward his agricultural education degree.

Ready to cut hay, John Creer, Utah, inspects the cutter bar on his mower. Below: Vo-ag teacher Terry H. Morrill visits with John and his brother, Steve.

Teddy Carruth, Texas, gazes down from the seat of a tractor while plowing. He produces grain for cattle and hogs (bottom) on land rented from relatives.

KEEP LIVESTOCK COOL

By John Russell

FARM animals, including poultry, are like people in hot weather. They need shade, or something to keep them cool. Time spent to insure that comfort may prove to be one of your best investments.

Failure to keep animals comfortable during holding and transit periods results in excessive shrinkage, if not exhaustion or death. And production can suffer if barns, lots, and pastures do not offer some form of protection.

Agricultural engineers in California found that cool hogs in a test chamber put on one-half pound more daily gain than hogs living outside under naturally varying conditions.

Market animals cannot cool themselves through perspiring, since they have few or no sweat glands. This means they must get rid of excess body heat through respiration or by simply cooling off in much the same manner as a jug of hot water cools.

The California workers found that daily weight gains on hogs drop considerably when temperatures reach 75-80 degrees. But none of the cooling methods they tried enabled hogs to put on the extra half pound.

Wallows proved as good as some of the more elaborate methods, even in the sun.

Still other California tests showed that fans increased the daily gains of beef steers nearly a pound a day over steers that were not under fans. This method of cooling—air movement—is rated by agricultural engineers as one of the best, whether for livestock or poultry.

Dairy cows need attention, too. In controlled-climate tests at the University of Missouri, milk production of Holsteins dropped 35 percent when temperatures hit 90 degrees and stayed there.

Now what about the best type of shade? Trees remain number one. Other shelters may include portable sheds, hay cover, or the barn. One portable hog shade may be built from Plan No. 5870, available from USDA.

Sprinklers also have become an important way to cool hogs, especially in confinement-type operations. These may be installed inside a fattening shed, or out in the lot.

Needless to say, plenty of water should be provided all types of livestock and fowl for drinking purposes.

One of the newer ways of cooling livestock—air conditioning—has been economical on certain farms. Swinemen are using air conditioners to cool farrowing houses and in a few instances sheepmen are using them in ram quarters. This helps to insure fertility where ewes are bred in summer for fall lambs.

Nutritionists also are helping keep livestock cool. They are turning out rations with less roughage and more concentrates. Less digestion heat is produced by the latter.

The rule of thumb below is suggested by Livestock Conservation, Inc., as a means to check on the safety of livestock. These figures refer to conditions surrounding the animal themselves, instead of those at a weather station. The temperatures in closed vehicles or protected areas occupied by livestock will be as much as 5-10 degrees or even higher than those taken in the open. Relative humidity, too, will increase with the moisture from respiration unless there is free air movement to dry up this moisture.

Put them all together and there are many ways to provide animals with summer comfort. Then comes the problem of getting them to market without losing their "bloom." Use the following suggestions from Livestock Conservation, Inc., and you should not have to worry. But don't forget those still on the farm. They, like you, can get mighty warm on a hot summer day.

	Outside Air Temperature	Maximum % Humidity
Livestock reasonably safe	80 and less	20
	85	5-10
USE CAUTION	85	35
	90	15
	100	5
DANGER POINT	85	60
	90	45
	100	15
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS	90	70
	100	35

1. Sort animals for shipment long enough before departure to permit them to rest and cool down.

2. Reduce the normal feed and water or withhold it for a few hours before shipping.

3. Load carefully and quietly.

4. Load sensibly; reduce the number of animals sufficiently to permit free circulation of air.

5. Cover the vehicle to protect from the rays of the sun.

6. Keep vehicle moving.

7. At the destination, handle the animals quietly and with a minimum of exertion.

DOLLAR DAY on pork & eggs

Whether or not these West Virginians get champion prices, they are "learning to do."

By Horace McQueen

"Sold," cries the auctioneer as hams go across the block in a sale that provides training in farm marketing.

A SIXTEEN and three-quarter pound ham sold for $41 a pound; a seven pound piece of bacon brought $43 a pound; and a dozen eggs went for $125. Don't you wish you could sell everything your farm produces for comparable prices?

These out-of-this-world prices were paid at the 18th annual West Virginia Ham, Bacon, and Egg Show and Sale at Charleston. It was strictly an FFA event. Only Future Farmers could enter, and their bacons, hams, and eggs had to come from their supervised farming programs. Sponsors were the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, State Department of Agriculture, and the Vocational Division of the State Board of Education.

The show and sale started in 1941 and attracted 191 entries. This year more than 150 hams, 100 pieces of bacon, and 79 dozen eggs were entered and sold.

Future Farmers from throughout the state had a chance to enter state competition. Only hams and bacons that were first exhibited in district or federation shows were eligible. W. H. Wayman, West Virginia FFA Executive Secretary, estimated that more than 500 hams, 400 bacons, and 200 dozen eggs were entered in the district and federation shows. Bacons and hams had to grade prime or choice to be eligible for state competition.

Buyers were assured of good products at the state sale. Byrl Law of Glenville (West Virginia) State College's agriculture department and Ben Morgan, Pennsylvania State University extension livestock specialist, judged all meat entries. Eggs were checked for quality by C. C. Blake, poultry specialist of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture. Either blue, red or purple ribbons were awarded to all entries.

The primary objective of the annual event is to develop markets for high quality West Virginia farm products, and, at the same time, for Future Farmers to become better businessmen and citizens through their contact with consumers.

Two days before the auction, all exhibits were brought in and set up in a huge display for the public to view. Dozens of people walked through the large ballroom where the products were laid out on tables in neat rows.

Monday night, the auction got underway. This year, Colonel John Stiles, marketing specialist for the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, and Colonel Keith Dunlap of Lewisburg made the ballroom ring with their auctioneer chants.

When things were nearly over, Harlan Mullenax of Circleville saw his Grand Champion ham—from a Berkshire-Yorkshire cross—sell for $41 a pound. This was close to the record set in 1956 when the Champion ham sold for $52 a pound.

Lonzo Eddy, Jr. of Middlebourne watched intently as the auctioneer sold his Grand Champion piece of bacon for $43 a pound. Teddy Simpkins of Shady Spring couldn't hold back a smile as the auctioneer sold his Grand Champion eggs for $125.

Total sales amounted to around $6,000—all of which went to the Future Farmer exhibitors. In all, nearly $70,000 worth of meat and eggs, all produced by West Virginia Future Farmers, have been sold since the sale began in 1941.

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President Robert Thompson of the Circleville FFA shows Harlan Mullenax's top ham; Teddy Simpkins his champion eggs, and Lonzo Eddy his winning bacon.

The Peace Corps

Some of the questions and answers about the newly formed Peace Corps.

ON MARCH 1, 1961, in a special message to Congress, the President of the United States said, "I recommend to the Congress the establishment of a permanent Peace Corps—a pool of trained American men and women sent overseas by the U.S. Government or through private organizations and institutions to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower. I have today signed an Executive Order establishing a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis. The temporary Peace Corps will be a source of information and experience to aid us in formulating more effective plans for a permanent organization."

This action brought the Peace Corps into being. It is expected that 500 to 1,000 Volunteers will be in training or overseas by the end of 1961. The eventual size of the organization will depend to a large degree on the program's effectiveness.

From a fact book published by the Peace Corps, here are condensed answers to some of the basic questions you might have about the program:

Q. Why a Peace Corps?

A. The Peace Corps represents an opportunity for individual citizens to work directly with the people of other countries to provide economic, social, or educational assistance and to further the cause of peace through personal relationships and the development of mutual understanding.

Q. What will Peace Corps Volunteers do?

A. Peace Corps Volunteers will go only where they are needed and wanted. They will work closely with the people they help. In some instances they will provide on-the-job training to enable host country workers to carry on the work after the Volunteers leave.

Q. What Can the Volunteer Hope to Accomplish?

A. The Volunteer can help raise standards of living or improve educational and social levels in the less-developed areas of the world.

Q. Who May Apply?

A. Any American citizen over 18 may apply. Married couples without dependent children can be accepted if both can do needed jobs. Parental approval will be required for Volunteers under 21 who live in states where persons under 21 are legally regarded as minors. Peace Corps tasks will be performed under arduous living conditions, and for this reason it is expected that most Volunteers will be from 21 to 45 years old. There is no requirement that a Volunteer have a college education. Many tasks for which a demand is foreseen call for skills which usually are developed in ways other than formal education at the college level.

Q. How Does a Volunteer Apply?

A. By filling out a Peace Corps Volunteer Questionnaire. These are available at universities, colleges, post offices, and through the offices of U. S. Senators and Congressmen. County Agents, business associations, civic groups, and labor unions also have questionnaires, or you can write direct to Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

Q. What Kind of Training Is Planned For Volunteers?

A. Training will generally fall into five categories: (a) Study of the host nation's language. (b) Study of the history, customs, traditions, and economy of the host country. (c) Refresher courses in the Volunteer's field of special skill, or in the techniques of the job ahead. (d) Physical conditioning, health and medical practices. (e) Refresher courses in American government, history and traditions.

Q. Where Will Volunteers Be Sent?

A. Volunteers may request duty in particular areas, but assignment to those areas cannot be guaranteed. It is expected that most Peace Corps projects will be in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, or Latin America.

Q. How Will Volunteers Be Paid?

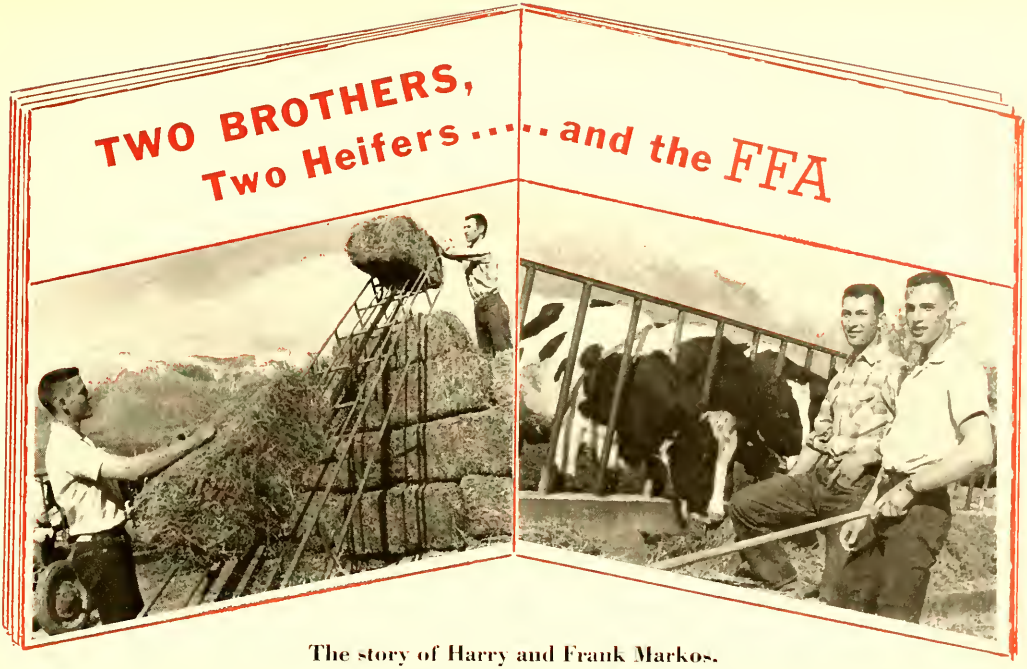
A. No regular salary payments will be made. The Volunteer will receive allowances to cover cost of food, clothing, housing, and incidental expenses in order to live at the approximate level of his counterparts in the host country. No private money will be needed. Upon completion of his service, the Volunteer will receive a separation allotment based upon his time overseas. This payment will probably accumulate at the rate of $75 a month.

Q. What Happens When the Volunteer Returns Home?

A. The Peace Corps has established a Career Planning Board to help returning Volunteers find jobs at home. Top leaders of business, labor, government, and education will prepare suggested job and educational opportunities for each returning Volunteer.

Other information with many ideals, plans, and hopes of the Peace Corps program is available in the Peace Corps Fact Book from which this introduction was taken. This booklet can be obtained by writing to Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

TWO BROTHERS, Two Heifers ... and the FFA



The story of Harry and Frank Markos, young dairymen in Utah.

By Ted R. Capener

THEY CALL them the Markos brothers, and the folks around Plain City, Utah, have watched this pair of young dairy farmers move steadily upward for nine years.

On his 10th birthday, Harry Markos was given a heifer calf by an uncle. A year and a half later, Frank turned 10 and got his first calf. From that beginning, a herd of 33 top-producing Holstein cows has grown.

Harry and Frank have always worked closely with their father, George Markos. During World War II, Mr. Markos quit farming to work at a defense plant in nearby Ogden. He still works there, leaving Harry and Frank to operate the farm on a partnership arrangement—Dad supplies the land and capital, and they supply the labor. The profits are split 50-50—half to Dad and half to the sons.

Harry is married and is beginning his third year as a dairy production major at Utah State University. Frank transfers there in September to begin his second year of study in agricultural economics.

The brothers rewrote Utah FFA's history book when they served as state presidents in successive years—Harry in 1959 and Frank in 1960. In 1960, Harry won the Star State Farmer award, and this year Frank was runner-up. Both have competed in National FFA Dairy Judging contests.

One thing that helped in winning the state awards was records. "We keep careful and accurate records on the farm," Frank says. "Records show us where we are making mistakes in our operation and how to overcome them."

Their dairy herd ranked fourth of the county's 32 herds in 1960. The herd average was 12,790 pounds milk with 469 pounds butterfat.

Much of their feed is homegrown. Cows are fed all the corn silage and hay they can eat. Grain—a mixture of rolled barley and beet pulp—is fed according to production. Bone meal, salt, and trace-minerals are fed free choice.

This year they hope to raise more of their own feed and lower production costs. Recently, they bought 40 acres adjoining the farm and are clearing it for cropland.

The farm is now planted to 13 acres barley, seven oats, 15 alfalfa, 18 corn (for silage), and 30 for pasture. In addition, they rent eight acres nearby for raising tomatoes.

Only the heifers and dry cows are pastured. Frank says with their limited acreage, they get better results by dry-lot feeding of producing cows. The 30-acre pasture is split into four sections for rotation grazing.

Both young men have made good use of their vo-ag farm mechanics training—each winning the chapter award. They made an implement trailer, cattle trailer, and hay elevator in vo-ag shop for farm use.

The training also came in handy—and saved some money—when they built new farm buildings. An 80 by 27 foot lounging shed was built for $1,200 and an all-concrete feeding pen lot, measuring 40 by 80 feet, for $550.

Quite a lot of money was also saved by designing and building their Grade A milking parlor. A contractor wanted $8,000 to do the job, so Frank and Harry decided to do it themselves—at a cost of only $2,800. They also installed a $3,000 bulk tank with a capacity of 450 gallons.

Among farming practices used are artificial breeding, individual calf pens, and a mastitis control program. They also feed out their bull calves—making an asset out of what many dairymen consider a liability.

Plans for the future include finishing college, expanding the dairy herd to 50 or 60 cows, and then installing a pipeline milking system. Even though they drive 40 miles to and from college each weekday, they find time to keep the farm operating efficiently.

"You have to get up very early in the morning to milk the cows and then go to college," Frank says. "But, it's worth it! We both love this business and I guess it is in our blood."

◆◆◆

"Here by the Owl

As a student of vocational agriculture and member of the Future Farmers of America, you have an unusual relationship with a man called "Mr. Advisor." When you hear him in the FFA opening ceremony . . . "I hope my advice is always based on true knowledge and ripened with wisdom," and when you see his individual concern for each and every FFA member in the chapter; when you see this and much more, you know it is more than just a job to him. Perhaps you have wondered:

"Mr. Advisor, what is your greatest satisfaction in being a vocational agriculture teacher and FFA advisor?"

John A. Scott, Advisor
Sumner FFA Chapter
Sumner, Iowa

WHEN I RECEIVED the letter asking this question, I had just returned from two farm visits. One was to the home farm of a freshman student who is trying to prove to his father the value of using a soil insecticide and pre-emergence weed chemicals in corn. The student's five acres of treated corn were far ahead of his father's, planted the same date, at the same rate, and with the same fertilizer application, but without the insecticide and weed chemical. The student was confident that his project would "sell" Dad on the modern method.

The second visit was to the home farm of a graduate of this year. A neighboring vo-ag teacher had dropped by and was with me when the call was made. As the young man entered the farrowing house, with us at his heels, he remarked: "The sow in this first stall is not mine—she belongs to Dad—but the other 11 are mine."

"What a switch," said my colleague, "it is usually the other way around." The student's face reflected maturity and confidence as he explained to our visitor that this was the third litter for each of the sows. There were 117 pigs in the house of these sows. Two of the sows had lost 14 pigs between them but still had an average of seven and a half per litter. His over-all average, at two weeks, was 10.63 pigs per litter. Some of the herd had had mastitis. This had been his first experience with swine mastitis, but he had learned. He thought he would be able to control it in the future.

What pride the two boys had in their respective projects! The kind of pride that generates enthusiasm and nourishes initiative. The kind of pride, enthusiasm, and initiative the vo-ag teacher has great satisfaction in serving. This is the kind of response on the part of students that adds fuel to the teacher's own enthusiasm and initiative, spurs him on to seek out and encourage other farm boys toward the development of their abilities, and strengthen confidence in their work.

All of these satisfactions, I think, are appropriately demonstrated each year at our state and national conventions:

The parade across the stage to receive the State or American Farmer Degree;

A young man seeking out his vo-ag teacher to do the honor of pinning the gold charm to his blue and gold jacket, wanting very much to share this moment of triumph with the fellow known as Mr. Advisor;

The poise and confidence of the winner of the public speaking contest, who, as a freshman, had set this moment as one of his goals. While speaking, he knew that somewhere out in the audience Mr. Advisor was just as happy as he himself but would still offer constructive criticisms after the contest.

The realization that one has had some small part in the development of a fine herd of swine from a very small beginning; or, that somewhere along the "super-highway" of growth that shy, stuttering boy was detoured long enough to help develop the poise and confidence that enabled him to reach one of his goals—these are truly satisfactions to a vo-ag teacher. However, my greatest personal satisfaction comes when a graduate, although out of school several years, still refers to me as his "vo-ag teacher." There are few things more upsetting than to hear a graduate refer to me as his "former ag teacher." I cannot help but wonder where I failed him.

Kenneth H. Easter
Advisor
Dos Palos, FFA Chapter
Dos Palos, California

TO WATCH A STUDENT begin his educational career, and to help develop the qualities that will make him a useful member of the community, is one of the greatest satisfactions that any teacher can experience. In more than 30 years of agriculture teaching at Dos Palos High School, it has been a never-failing source of satisfaction to see a Future Farmer succeed.

When you look around the community, and can observe your former students in key positions—in farming, government, and business — using the knowledge and leadership qualities developed through vo-ag and FFA programs; when you have sons of former students enroll in your classes; when your two sons are awarded the American Farmer Degree; when boys not suited to other educational programs succeed—these are the sources of deep satisfaction to me as a vocational agriculture teacher.

On the other hand, to see a student fail to use his ability is one of the worst frustrations that a teacher can experience. I sincerely believe more valuable manpower is wasted by students working at less than capacity than in any other way.

The Future Farmer organization offers opportunities in so many fields that any member can find some area of interest in which he can excel. A boy should never sell himself short by not trying or giving up too soon.

Where else can a student get the type of training that is available in the FFA—public speaking, leadership training, and vocational training? The path to success is there for all, and when a student achieves his goals, his teacher rejoices with him.

DO YOU LOOK AHEAD FOR PROFIT

By
Richard Geyer

DO YOU usually have the information you need to get the highest prices for your hogs or corn—buy feeder pigs at the most favorable prices—buy protein supplement and other supplies on the low market? Or do you say, "If I had only known?"

You don't have to say that. Not if you follow an organized plan for obtaining and using outlook information. Many farm trends can be predicted with reasonable accuracy.

An Ohio State study discovered that most farmers do not pay attention to price prospects when adjusting their volume of business. A study of Illinois swine growers verified this finding.

Yet if you are a typical farmer, you should be more concerned about price outlook than any other outlook information, USDA researchers say. You have probably asked yourself and your neighbors price outlook questions many times. When should I sell my cattle? Should I plant more acres of soybeans and fewer acres of corn this year? Will free market prices for my products top government support prices?

How do you go about looking ahead at prices? As an example, let's look at the hog market. Hog prices normally depend to a great extent on a simple relationship between supply and demand. Since the supply—the numbers and weight of hogs sent to market —usually varies more than demand, price-making really boils down to a reaction to the amount of pork sent to market. Thus as farmers increase their marketings, prices drop, and vice versa.

Volume of marketings. You can estimate changes in supply by checking the twice-yearly USDA reports on farrowings. In mid-summer, the USDA estimates the number of pigs farrowed during the first part of the year, plus fall farrowing plans. During the winter, the USDA checks on actual fall farrowings and estimates spring farrowings.

Volume of pork consumption. An indication of the demand.

Past and current market prices. They influence farmers in planning volume of their future production.

Hog-corn ratio. Along with market prices, this helps determine your prospective profit. It is the number of bushels of corn that can be purchased with the receipts from 100 pounds of pork, assuming current market prices. A high ratio means that hog prices are relatively favorable and that it probably will pay to feed corn to hogs. A low ratio means that corn prices are relatively high compared with hog prices and may indicate that you will want to sell part or all of your corn, or at least not buy extra corn to feed to hogs.

Quantity and price of other meat available for consumption. Since consumers will eat pork and other meats interchangeably to a certain extent a relatively low price for another meat will lower the demand for pork.

(Continued on Page 34)

HOW DO YOU SHAPE UP PHYSICALLY

By Kelvin Wallace Coventry

Pulling with all their might, these cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy keep in shape with a rugged tug of war.

AMERICA NEEDS more punters, more chin-ups, more hikers, more pole vaulters, more baseball players—more of everything that requires action.

"That's the ticket," say some of the country's top sports figures. "Young Americans are getting soft. They need to lift themselves out of the rocking chair and start playing games instead of watching them."

We were given a wonderful machine. It never needs cranking, winding, oiling, greasing. It runs itself, or so you might think.

But it does need exercise. A famed scientist once pointed out: "It's a pity when a man's mind outlives his body."

Surveys have shown that young people spend anywhere from 15 to 20 hours a week watching television. But how much physical exercise can you get watching shoot-'em-ups?

And how many push-button gadgets can you now find on the farm? A good many in 1961!

Nearly every phase of American industry is doing away with human brawn. More people are watching panel boards, instrument panels, and hitching Bossie up to electric milkers. Good living, ease, and comfort are becoming our national goals.

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union Message to Congress on January 7, 1960, warned that:

"A rich nation will come to economic and political disaster if it pursues a course of physical and spiritual softness. He advised that we find "a satisfaction in hard work."

We don't want to be bored by the news that Teddy Roosevelt could box, or that President Kennedy played touch football. But we need to think about such things.

Does it take more than brawn to win in the game of life? "Of course it does," says James F. Kelly, vice-president of Ellington & Company. "Life is a game of mind, body, and spirit. If it were not, then three young African gorillas could take any two teams in the National Football League . . . in the same lunch hour."

"I'm not good in sports," many people point out. "How can I possibly become physically fit?"

Pete Dawkins, former West Point sports great, reminds us that, "It's the attitude toward sport that's important—not the facilities or the skill.

"We're lax in encouraging these people and so, of course, their attitude turns to indifference," Dawkins says. "It's no use spending three million dollars on a new gym when most young people just don't take the trouble to use it."

What can competitive sports do for you? Dawkins sums it up like this:

"You know, when I hear someone's hard to get along with, I'm willing to say he never played a competitive team sport. You come out a different person when you've had your face pushed in the mud a few times to help someone else score a touchdown."

Bud Wilkinson, Director of the Youth Fitness Program, says that " . . . getting and staying in shape can be fun. Keeping in condition pays rich, lifelong dividends."

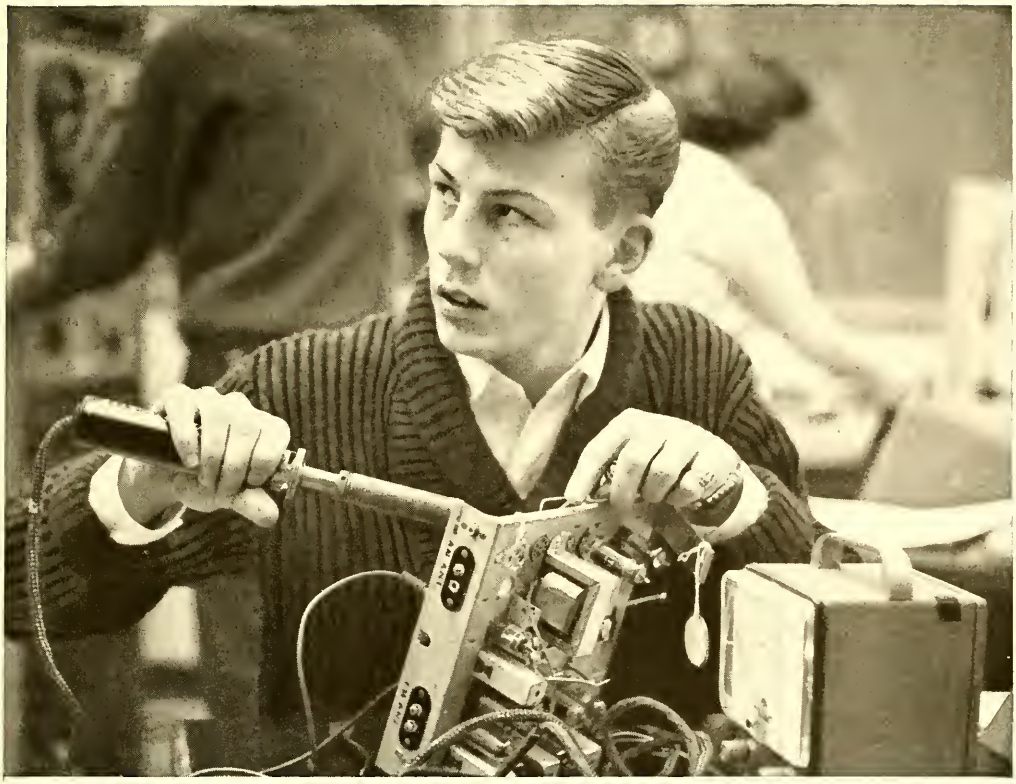
Lack of fitness means diminished efficiency in all things, less optimism and hope in life, fewer achievements. Body weakness means sickly effort and general weakness in all departments.

Certainly the best way to exercise is through a sport one enjoys. Few of us ever think of swimming, baseball, hiking, tennis, and dozens of other sports as chores. We exercise without even thinking about it.

Physical vigor is not a cult in this day of the push button—it is a necessity. Let's stop sitting and get active!

◆◆◆

A balky colt tests the strength of two young ranch hands. Without thinking of it as such, they are getting exercise that will keep them physically fit.



Career-minded William A. Shaw of Royal Oak, Michigan, asked...

"What should I do with my next few years?"

This is a question that faces every young man completing high school. For it is in these years that he must start his career. Last year Bill Shaw answered his question by joining the U.S. Air Force. This year some 100,000 young Americans will take the same forward step.

Why?

First of all there is the sense of pride that goes with serving on the nation's first defense team. Then there is perhaps a more compelling personal reason. In the years to come there will be positions of increasing responsibility opening for trained and experienced men. This is what the Air Force offers – training and experience in missile and airplane maintenance, radio, radar, administration, air police work and a host of other specialties.

Of course, there are other benefits that go with service in Air Force blue. For example: the chance to further your education... steady advancement... travel... thirty days' vacation... free medical and dental care. Your local Air Force Recruiter is the man to talk to about all the other benefits and opportunities. Why not stop in and see him?

Or, for full details, just fill out and mail this coupon. Naturally, there is no obligation.

FORMER SERVICEMEN: The Air Force offers new and interesting opportunities to honorably discharged veterans of all U.S. armed forces with skills currently needed. For details, see your Air Force Recruiter.

U.S. Air Force

There's a place for tomorrow's leaders on the Aerospace Team

Airman 2C Shaw is now an electronics specialist at a base in England. He has completed a technical training course at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi. He is learning a valuable skill in his first year in the Air Force.

Career Information

Dept. FF18, Box 7608, Washington 4, D. C.

I am a citizen (or resident) of the U.S.A. Please send me your illustrated booklet.

Name_____ **Age**_____

Address_____

City_____ **County**_____ **State**_____

Rats on the Run

WHO COULD STAND seeing $20 bills chewed to bits? Certainly not Freeborn, Minnesota, FFA members. When they saw a $20 figure tacked onto the damage a rat can do in a year they got out the poison—about 800 pounds of it.

More disturbing was Instructor Myron L. Rogers' estimate that rural communities probably are losing $100,000 annually to rodents, insects, and birds.

Minnesotans Lynn Sorensen (left) and Imery Millang black out a map showing where Clean Grain Story has been told.

The Chapter's campaign followed a vo-ag session on rat control. The boys learned that:

1. All three classes of pests destroy enough grain to feed the nation for 2½ months.
2. They cost American farmers $200,000,000 annually.
3. Rats alone cost an estimated $1,000 per farm annually.
4. Rats and birds are carriers of human and animal diseases, as well as fleas, ticks, mites, lice, and internal parasites.
5. A state chemist found rat hairs in 13 out of 43 brands of canned products.
6. Mice and sparrows are the major causes of grain contamination in Minnesota.
7. Statistics, if only partly true, are cause for action.

Promptly, the FFA members determined the extent of the problem in their own community. Each started at his own farm, making surveys with forms provided through Minnesota's own FFA Clean Grain Program. This program emphasizes rat and mice control in all grain buildings, spraying and cleaning bins, screening bins and openings in granaries, and bagging or keeping treated grain apart from regular supplies. Poisoning began soon afterward.

The Future Farmers also enlisted the co-operation and assistance of the entire community. An all-out campaign for one month included newspaper publicity, posters, and a community meeting. The city council co-operated by starting its own program to rid the city dump of rats and mice. FFA members did the poisoning.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife service provided information on the use of poison and suggested a ration that was used in mixing bait. Three dealers provided materials for mixing and bagging.

The poison, an anti-coagulant, was sold to farmers as part of a Chapter contest. Methods of use and the reason for the drive were explained to each farmer. A map of the school district was blacked out as 32 members brought in slips signed by co-operators.

Along with selling about 800 pounds of poison, the Future Farmers distributed 600 information sheets. A tidy profit of 15 cents a pound for all the poison sold was part of the results of the drive.

Another phase of the pest control program was a pigeon hunt. This delighted the boys, who obtained permission from farmers, to hunt at nights in barns with flashlights and burlap bags. They caught 390 pigeons the first season and sold them for 20 cents each for trap shooting.

Naturally, both ventures were profitable from a dollars and cents standpoint in the Chapter treasury. However, the really big award was the satisfaction that came with knowing of the potential savings for the Freeborn community. If only five rats were killed per pound of poison it would amount to—you figure it out.

Imery bags poison for use by farmers as Lynn weighs it out in one-pound lots. Imery sold 129 pounds this year.

A thermometer chart is used by the Freeborn Chapter to keep tab on campaign progress and estimate of rats killed.

Discoveries in chemistry that help you farm better

When it comes to controlling brush, spreading pellets of Du Pont Dybar® does the job easily and efficiently.

Brush in this fence row was treated with "Dybar" in the spring. Photo taken in late summer shows the results.

These little pellets do a big job of brush control

Take a few pellets of "Dybar"—a tablespoonful or so—and spread them at the base of the brush or clump of brush.

That way, you'll kill it the newest, easiest way possible, slowly but surely. The chemical will be carried by moisture into the root zone of the brush to do the job thoroughly.

EASY AND CONVENIENT... This recent discovery by Du Pont takes the hard work out of controlling brush. What could be easier than spreading the pellets, just as they come from the bag? There's nothing to mix or stir; no special equipment is needed—as is the case with sprays. Furthermore, the pellets are non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile and low in toxicity to people and animals.

Wherever brush is a problem—along fence rows, ditches, in pastures (east of Rocky Mts.) and other non-crop areas—"Dybar" clears land and keeps it clear. The next time, let "Dybar" do it.

These little pellets that do a big job on brush are another example of Du Pont discoveries in chemistry that help you farm better.

On all chemicals follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Better Things for Better Living ... *through Chemistry*

CHEMICALS FOR AGRICULTURE

*Actual size pellets of "Dybar" fenuron weed and brush killer.

"It's high time we clear the air and firmly establish the ability of the American teen-ager."

FFA...

Then and Now

By Bruce Davies

Editor's Note: Bruce Davies was a state FFA Officer in Missouri in 1938 and 1939. He is now Farm Service Director of KFAB, Omaha, Nebraska, and editor of CHATS, the national publication for the National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors.

RETURNING from a state FFA convention recently, I made some mental comparisons between the "then-and-now."

My thoughts returned to the excitement of state FFA conventions in the late 30s. Those were the days! Challenging, competitive, and rewarding. Livestock judging, public speaking, debate, and parliamentary procedure—these were all symbolic of my FFA activities.

Actually, I'd been reliving those memories all afternoon, for young men were repeating the process of leadership training and development, just as I had done 21 years ago. I'd witnessed livestock demonstrations and public speaking contests, and the campus was swarming with FFA bluejackets.

And then, it occurred to me that I was lucky. It was a good thing I'd entered in FFA competition when I did, for I might never have received a State Farmer key these days because of the stiffer competition.

Lest some FFA alumnus cry "foul," let me say that progress and the swelling membership of the Future Farmers of America *have* made the competition rougher! This is no reflection on the ability of my classmates, nor a rating of their intelligence. Rather, it is a mark of maturity of the organization acquired from years of experience in dealing with, and promoting the activities of Future Farmers. It's a lot like playing tennis or bowling; if you've been doing it for some time, you know the game, and you're rightly an expert, or nearly so. And the FFA has acquired the know-how essential for working successfully with rural young men.

I remember the interview I taped with National President, Lyle Carpenter, of Yuma, Colorado. After the recording session, he apologized for making a word bobble on the tape. But he failed to note the character that was revealed in that recording; poise, a desire for perfection, and a knowledge of where he was going, and why he was doing it. The slight word slip only proved that he was human—what he actually *said* was the vital part of the interview.

This is repeated again and again. Everywhere I go, I'm impressed with the ability of Future Farmers to stand up on their feet and defend agriculture as a way of living. They are confident, capable and courteous—appreciative of things being done for them.

Recently, I attended a chapter FFA parent-son banquet. Standing out in the hall before the meeting, I overheard the president caution the officers that "They had better know their FFA opening ceremonies." "I don't want any flubbing—this has got to be right!" One might expect this comment from an advisor, but it was a little unusual to hear it from a Future Farmer. This experience brought to mind my painful struggle with the FFA Creed while a Green Hand.

A parallel is the adventure of the public speaking contest—then, and now. I remember writing and carefully rehearsing the talk before a mirror and boning up on the subject matter a week or so before the big event. Today, it's not at all unusual to see FFA lads taking notes of talks given by the more experienced speakers, preparing for next year when they'll have a chance on the speaker's platform. The system is evident everywhere; Future Farmers watching how the successful ones do it. Is it any wonder the competition is tougher today?

It's high time we clear the air and firmly establish the ability of the American teen-ager. Those who run down our educational system need to have a refresher course—and compete with a sharp Future Farmer in parliamentary procedure or livestock judging.

The FFA member today is not only busy with vocational agriculture; his leadership abilities are dovetailed with other high school accomplishments, quite often encompassing a rigorous athletic program.

Yes, I'm proud of the FFA today—and mighty glad I had the experience of this competition. ◆◆◆

YESTERDAY
TODAY
TOMORROW

There is a quality called leadership. In business, one way we measure it is by sales.

In 1960, as in every year since the formation of our Company, International Harvester sold more farm equipment than any other organization in the world. In 1960, IH farm equipment sales were almost 17 per cent ahead of the second company, about 20 per cent ahead of the third.

Why?

Why should farmers, the world around, make and keep one company the leader?

There are many reasons. Four perhaps stand out.

The first is that our machines are good. We believe they are the best. They do what they are supposed to do. They keep on doing it for years. And their prices are always competitive.

The second is that IH farm equipment, in America and throughout the free world, is backed by an unequaled service organization of experienced and competent dealers. Farmers can always get service, good service, on an IH product.

A third reason is IH research. From the huge Farm Equipment Research and Engineering Center, near Chicago—the industry's largest and finest—through the many engineering laboratories of subsidiary companies abroad, no other company year-in-and-year-out devotes the manpower, the money, and the facilities to development of new farm equipment that IH does. This is part of a determination to lead; of a deep belief that how good we are is more important than how big we are.

Finally, there is PERMANENCE. Industries change. Particular companies come and go. But our business began 130 years ago when Cyrus Hall McCormick first demonstrated the reaper. It has served farmers of America ever since, and farmers of the world for more than a century. Generation after generation, they have used our products.

When farmers buy International Harvester equipment, they know that however long they keep it, wherever they choose to use it, International Harvester will be here, ready and able to serve them. And their sons. And their sons' sons.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

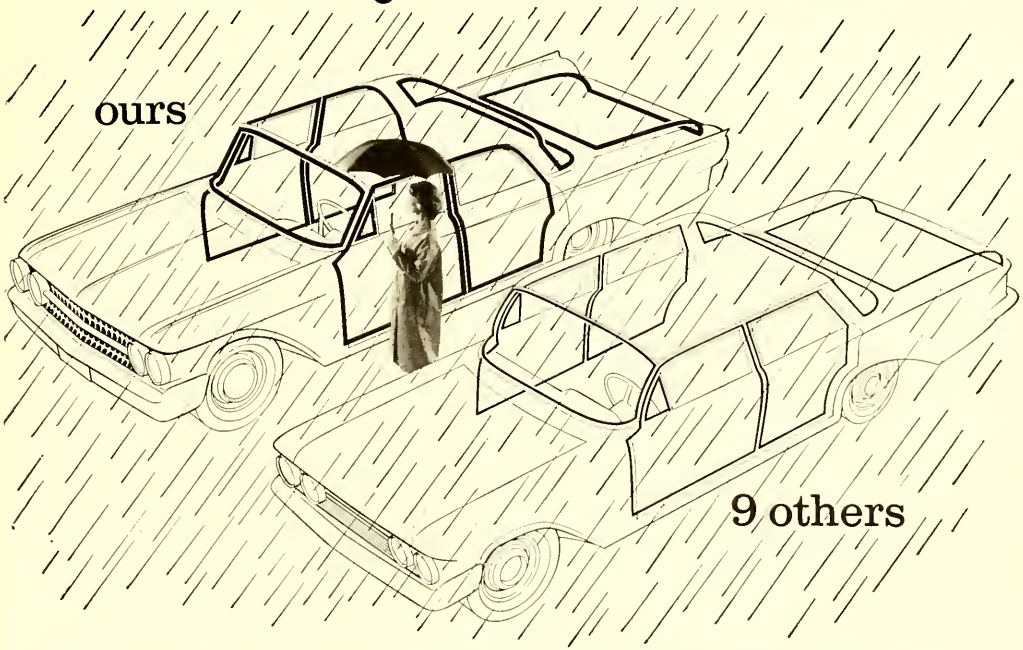
Orwal and Dorothy Hagen, outgoing and incoming FFA and FHA presidents respectively, appeared at Wisconsin's FFA Convention. Sister Dorothy brought FHA greetings.

Wallace Caulk, Jr., Star Dairy Farmer of America, found a treat at the grand opening of a new Firestone store in Del.—none other than Miss America.

photo roundup

It took a whopping big banquet room for over 1,800 Minnesota Future Farmers at their recent 25th annual convention. The scene is St. Paul's Municipal Auditorium. Ronald Cook, National FFA Student Secretary, was the speaker.

Which body is better sealed?



There's more rubber weather sealing in the 1961 Ford Family of Fine Cars

Ford Motor Company builds better bodies

Passengers in our cars are well protected against all kinds of weather and driving conditions. Doors and windows have more rubber weather sealing than competitive cars. Water, cold air and dust are sealed out. Interiors remain dry and comfortable.

* * *

Millions of car frames are shaped like an "X." Weak in the middle, they lack the strength of strong side rails. Guardrail frames in the Ford and Mercury curve out. They are strong in the middle. Guard rails also protect passengers in the unitized bodies used in Falcon, Thunderbird, Comet and Lincoln Continental.

* * *

The bodies of our cars are stronger. The doors, for example, are braced with steel ribs. This means they are more rigid and therefore close tighter and quieter. It also means that they are less subject to distortion, reducing the likelihood of developing squeaks and rattles.

* * *

Rubber body mounts are used to seal out road and engine noise. They prevent it from being transmitted into the car. The more rubber body mounts there are, the more effective the sound barrier. With 50% more rubber body mounts in our cars, the result is a remarkably quiet ride.

Also adding to the silence of the ride in the Ford Family of Fine Cars is the extra sound insulation. We use more than other manufacturers use in comparable cars. In the Mercury, for instance, we use over 65 pounds of sound and weather insulation.

* * *

These are five of the many reasons we think you will find (upon comparing our cars with other cars) that Ford Motor Company builds better bodies.

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American Road, Dearborn, Michigan

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Predator Control the Sporty Way!

Game calling brings the killers; bowhunting makes it fascinating

A TEXAS rancher, who has heard of my interest in animal calling, telephoned me several months back to report that a bobcat was killing his newborn lambs. He invited me out to see if I could put a stop to such nonsense.

When I arrived the following afternoon, he drove me deep into a brushy pasture and pointed out the tracks of a large bobcat in the moist earth around a stock pond. I asked him if he wanted to accompany me in taking a crack at the lamb killer. He said, "yes" and I handed him the .244 rifle.

"If you see that critter, let him have it," I instructed. We hunkered down in a knot of myrtle brush and I went to work on the game call. In approximately 15 minutes, I glimpsed a cat slinking toward us. I nudged the rancher and he raised the rifle. The cat approached to within 30 yards of our position before dropping to its haunches, looking about curiously for the source of the dying rabbit squealing. The rancher shot it in the chest.

That put a halt to his lamb losses, but it only kindled a flame in his desire for more game calling. I gave him a plastic commercial predator call and showed him how to use it. He became an enthusiastic caller—and a successful one, too.

The rancher and I became fast friends and we shared many game-calling experiences. The other day he called to tell me that he had bought a bow-and-arrow outfit. "I've graduated," he said proudly. Indeed, he had. Going from the powerful rifle to the ordinary hunting bow with its limitations was stepping up in the world, at least as far as skill is concerned. With a rifle, he could crack down on practically any predator that popped into view, but with the bow he now must coax it in—the closer the better.

This is one of the plus assets of the game call. For successful bowhunting the game must be at close range, and the game call is designed to bring one of nature's killers just that close.

Game calling is an exciting sport that can be enjoyed throughout the year. Predators are everywhere, and in many places they need thinning out. Traps and poisons will do the job. But so will game calling, and it is much more sport.

Under the best conditions, wildlife like rabbits and quail can thrive along with predators and nature will keep the ratio in proper balance. One of the best conditions, of course, would be a tract of land with no hunting or domestic stock.

But in our modern way of life, we must face reality. The human hunter and domestic stock are here to stay. Both take a definite toll on our wildlife. The hunter actually kills the game; domestic stock destroys wildlife habitat. The predator is necessary if for no other reason than to kill off the weaker species of any game to insure healthier creatures. But with civilization making inroads in our game supply, the role of the predator takes on different meaning. In short, there simply isn't enough game for man and predator alike. Something must give. The basic solution then is to keep the predator population in balance with the game supply. To do this, some of the predators must be destroyed.

Of all game the fox is easiest to call. One will come running as if hypnotized

A bow hunter blows on his game call and then watches for incoming game.

He sees predator and pulls back on his bow, ready to let an arrow fly. Note camouflaged clothing.

By Russell Tinsley

when it hears a "rabbit-in-distress" predator call. Coyote, bobcats, hawks, and owls will come to the same call. A raccoon will readily come to a call which imitates a crippled bird. Even the slim little ringtail cat and buzzards sometimes answer. One of the fascinating things about the sport is that the caller never knows what might come.

A nervous predator is difficult to hit, even with a rifle. But one of the nice things about archery is that a predator often isn't spoofed by an arrow. The sharp muzzle report of a rifle will rush one into hiding, but in bowhunting I've actually emptied my quiver of arrows at a fox or coyote, and it still refused to be chased off.

The technique for calling nature's killers is elementary. Instruction sheets which come packaged with commercial calls outline the proper technique. Listening to phonograph recordings of game callers in action is probably the best and quickest way to learn. Both calls and recordings are available in most sporting goods stores.

The one important thing to remember is to hunt in a locale where you know predators to be present. The best caller in the business can't call game where there is none. This is the basic mistake of most beginners. A landowner can have the advantage because he knows where most predators hide out on this spread.

Also, a predator once called tends to be extra wary afterwards, even though a month may lapse before you attempt to call that particular one again. Predators can be called either at night or during the day. Night hunting is generally the most successful since predators are prowling for food and consequently are more susceptible to the game call. Tilt a light (a headlamp is best) upwards so that the ground is palely illuminated by the outer fringe of the beam and pivot it as you call. The telltale glow of eyes will betray the incoming predator. A faint light doesn't seem to alarm one but a harsh one will.

Any big game hunting bow is okay for predators. One of about 45-pound-pull is ideal. Fiberglass arrows are best since they are least likely to break when impacting against the hard ground. Use arrows tipped with sharp razorhead blade heads. Predators are lean and muscular and hard to kill.

Why not try this method of predator control? You will enjoy the sport of it, as well as getting rid of killers.

◆◆◆

He gets it! A large and lean bobcat that had preyed on a rancher's lambs.

CLASSIC COWBOY CUT!

LEVI'S are the jeans all other blue jeans try to look like—but the long lean lines of LEVI'S have never been copied successfully! And LEVI'S wear—cut from the world's heaviest denim, reinforced with Copper Rivets! Get the working cowboys' favorite since 1850—LEVI'S Jeans!

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On the back pocket, look for the red tab and this distinctive stitched design

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DO YOU LOOK AHEAD *(Continued from Page 23)*

These and other factors affect how high prices will go. They help you plan the size of your own hog operation.

But you are also interested in predicting the time of the year to market for the highest price—so you can decide on a farrowing date and determine how fast to push the pigs toward market weight.

Hog prices have in the past fluctuated considerably from season to season due to the traditional practice of farrowing in just spring and fall. Although the recent trend toward year-round farrowing has tended to level marketings—and prices—prices still fluctuate seasonally to a significant extent. By studying the patterns of past years, you can estimate the most profitable marketing months in the future.

Here's an example of how you can profit by looking ahead: In 1959 had you sold barrows and gilts at the average price paid during August you would have received $14.65 per hundred. If your hogs had reached market weight a month later, you would have received only $13.81, or $.84 per hundred less. That's nearly $2.00 less for a 220-pound hog!

By studying price fluctuations in past years, you would have learned that hog prices are usually lower in September than in August.

Let's look at another side of farm outlook forecasting—estimating the prices you pay. You can often save money if you plan your purchases, insofar as possible, to take advantage of low points or "troughs" in cost cycles. Some costs that fluctuate up and down in somewhat predictable cycles are feeder livestock, interest, feed grains, and protein supplements.

Suppose you are planning to borrow for a $10,000 building program. Interest cost will be one of your major concerns. A quick check of the trends in interest rates will probably tell you when interest rates will be most favorable.

Suppose you discover that interest rates have just taken a cyclical upturn. Then, unless there is a compelling need to start the building program immediately, you may want to wait until the interest cost would be more favorable. By doing so, you might pay rates as much as one-two percent lower. Could you use an extra $100 or $200 saved each year during the life of your loan?

But is it possible to forecast interest rates? J. H. Atkinson, Associate Professor and a specialist in agricultural credit at Purdue University, says, "I think it might be possible for farmers to time long-term commitments (such as the building program) in order to obtain somewhat more favorable interest rates." How? "Follow the general business conditions," Professor Atkinson advises. Trends in interest rates for non-agricultural loans are well-publicized, and downturns in these rates often precede a decline in interest rates. The decline in interest rates to farmers during 1960 might have been predicted early in 1960. Commercial loan rates began to slip early in 1960, and farm loan rates turned later in the year.

Answer the following questions for an indication of how well you look ahead:

Do you study the past? Probably the first step in predicting the future with some accuracy is a study of historical price cycles and the factors that affect them. Some of the experiences of the past will be useful, but of course not all.

Do you know enough about your subject? The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have a number of pamphlets that will help you learn the factors that determine prices.

Are you acquainted with a good source of current and predicted market information? Farmers who are familiar with regular sources of reliable market information are one step ahead.

The ag colleges and experiment stations publish current and forecasted market information. In addition several newsletters publicized by private agencies give up-to-date analyses of current and future situations facing farmers.

L. A. Abbott, cattle feeder at Morrison, Illinois, prefers informal sources of information to help in his cattle feeding operation. "We talk with truckers," he said, "They know more about livestock movements—both into and out of feed yards—than all the specialists and economists in the world."

Tom Maddox, soybean grower at Otterbein, Indiana, relies on agricultural colleges for much of the outlook information he uses. "I spend a lot of time at Purdue," Maddox said, "And I also attend many meetings at county level." Careful on-the-farm planning sessions then precede major decisions.

Do you use the sources of information that you are familiar with? Farmers told Tennessee experiment station researchers that they are familiar with common sources of current and forecast market information. But the study concluded: "Apparently some farmers who said that they know of certain market news sources actually paid little attention to them." ◆◆◆

Cartoon Caption Contest

Your response to the last cartoon caption contest was so great the editors have decided to give you another. So here it is—good luck!

PRIZES: First $15, Second $10, Third $5, plus five honorable mention prizes of a binder to hold your copies of *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

RULES: Find a caption for this cartoon in any of the **advertisements** in this issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER.* Clip the word or words you choose, paste on a postal card, and give the page number from which you clipped the caption. Your caption must consist of **consecutive** words or lines. Only postal cards will be accepted; one caption per card, please! Then mail to CARTOON CONTEST, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia, before August 25, 1961. In case of duplications, the one with the earliest postmark will be considered. Entries will be judged by the staff and winners announced in the October-November issue.

I borrowed some hay from a buddy and built a fence. The next morning I lettered a large sign.

Lady Has Her Day

Fiction by James Winters

THAT WAS THE MOST RAMBUNCTIOUS hunk of purebred beef ever born. She was a regular hellion. But before I get into that, let me tell you a little of Lady's background and how I came to know her.

My name is James Winters. My dad and I raise a few beef cattle and hogs, plus about 150 acres of cotton. For my supervised farming program, I have 2 sows, 11 grade beef cows, and 20 acres cotton.

In February of 1958, I was a participant in the Beef Calf Scramble at the State Livestock Show. To think back on it—it was fun! But at the time, it was murder! I came out of the scramble with the pockets torn off my blue jeans and my tee shirt in shreds.

By some unknown power, I dragged a fightin' little whiteface calf across the finish line. After getting him across, I thought to myself, "Now all I have to do is buy a calf with the money the Scramble sponsors will give me, and just feed the calf each day. Then bring my calf back here next year to show, and it will be a winner."

But how wrong I was! This beautiful thought of no work and a lot of money stuck with me for two months. Other members of our FFA chapter kept asking me when I was going to get a calf. I kept saying, "Any day now."

One day my ag teacher, Mr. Johnson, called me into his office and said the check for $150 had arrived from my sponsor. We were ready to buy a calf.

I had already decided I wanted a Brahman heifer. Most of the land here is a little swampy, and it is usually hot and humid, so I thought a Brahman would be best.

My advisor went with me to find a calf. We first drove over to the Yucca Ranch about 20 miles from home, but they didn't have any heifers for sale. But Mr. Spence, the ranch manager, said the Flying C Ranch right down the road had several heifers up for sale.

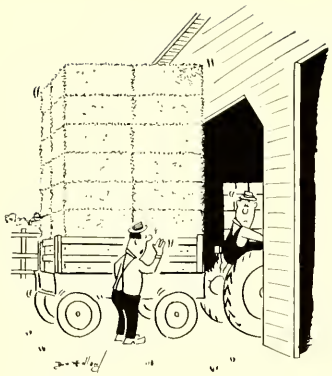
When we got to the Flying C, we found about 50 good-looking heifers in the corral. One looked especially good, so we asked the price. The manager said it was $450. That shot my hopes —until Mr. Johnson came up with an idea.

"What about selling the calf to James for his $150 check?" Mr. Johnson asked. "When he shows her, he can put up a big sign saying she was bought from the Flying C. If she turns out to be a winner, look at the free publicity your ranch will get."

The manager must have liked the idea. He went to the ranch office to call the ranch owner who lived in the city. In a few minutes, he came back and said it was a deal. He also said we must have really worked in vo-ag class —we had picked the heifer rated best on the ranch. And besides, her parentage was noted for having one of the best dispositions in the Brahman breed.

"I am sure she will be no exception," the manager said. That's what he

(Continued on next Page)



"Go ahead! Plenty of room on this side."

thought! We told the manager we would be back in three days to pick her up.

I couldn't have been happier. I spent the next two days building a sturdy pen for my heifer out of oak bars. It should have held an elephant, but you don't know Lady—and neither did I at the time.

Mr. Johnson said it would be hard to train her and get her ready to show. But I was still clinging to my own ideas about having a lot of fun with her. Then came that fateful day!

With my trailer hitched behind Dad's pickup, Mr. Johnson and I went to get her. She was still in the same corral and acting rather friendly. We drove her into the trailer and thanked the manager for helping us get her.

As soon as we got on the road, she started swaying from side to side—just in hopes of turning the trailer over! At least, that's the way it seemed. But we arrived at our place all in one piece which was a surprise.

I jumped out and yelled, "I'll get her out." But Mr. Johnson put a stop to that. "Let her alone," he said. "It will take both of us to do it." He looped a rope around her neck with a knot tied in it so she couldn't choke herself and then put another one on the same way. We each took the end of one of the ropes, and Dad opened the end gate of the trailer.

Talk about a wildcat! She came out of that trailer like a horse with a bee under the saddle blanket. All this time, Mr. Johnson and I were using every muscle we had just to try to keep her from running away.

After about a half-hour of labor, we finally got her into the new pen. Mr. Johnson advised letting her rest awhile —then said he had to go to town. I have to hand it to him—he picked a good time to leave.

Feeding time was a real show. When I tried to feed her about two hours later, I wished I had left too. I had carried a gallon can of feed to her pen; and since her trough was placed just inside the pen, I leaned over the fence to put the feed in. As I started to pull my arms back, she hit me with a tremendous lunge. Off came the skin from my wrists and fingers.

It was then that I decided this wasn't going to be easy. In fact, my respect for her was greater than hers for me. Incidentally, it took Mom over an hour to rub my wrists and hands with salve. They hurt for about a week.

The next day in retaliation for her outburst, I saddled up Buster, my cow-horse, to prove to her that I was the boss. I tied a lariat on her halter and made a dally around the saddle-horn. Then I spurred Buster. He started forward but Lady wasn't going to move. After the rope applied a little pressure to her neck, she decided this wasn't the time to show her bravery.

Every once in a while, she would stop; but that rope kept on going forward. I guess she decided walking would benefit her health more than standing still.

After a few days of this "exercise" she began to acquire a new personality —or so it seemed. Then I started leading her around the pasture by hand. Buster had served his purpose.

Lady was looking good by this time. She weighed about 600 pounds when I got her and was a year old. Now she was gaining about 50 pounds a month and was getting a good finish.

For some reason, each time I tried to trim her hoofs she kicked at me. After catching me on the knee twice with well-aimed kicks, I decided that in the fine condition she was in, her hoof didn't make much difference anyway.

One day after vo-ag class, Mr. Johnson asked me if I were going to enter her in the District Fair. "It has a big class for Brahman heifers," he said, "and Lady would get a chance to work out before you show her at the State Fair in six months."

So I entered the show. This meant that for a month I would have to care for her in a way befitting a champion. I bathed her every day and tried again without success to trim her hoofs. She was looking fine the day we took her to the show.

Lady was a real angel going to the fair, and when we got there she led easily to her stall. Her good humor lasted until late afternoon when she decided she didn't like being there. And when this happened, she tried to fight anything that moved. Several of the fair-goers should know—she kicked the heck out of three men.

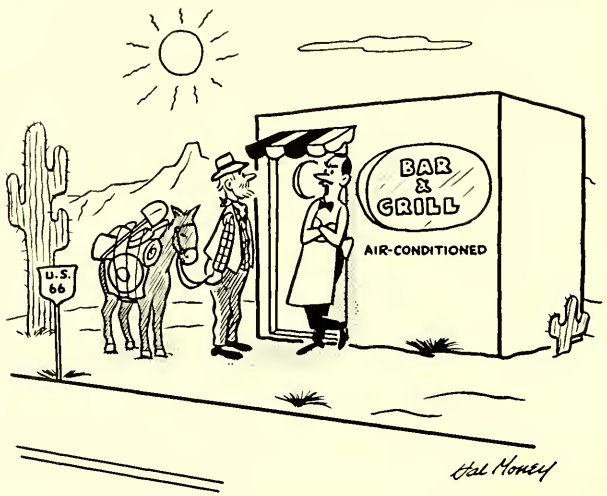
When I left her for even a minute, she had fits of hysteria. So for the whole day I stayed with her. Early the next morning, I decided that some sort of barrier or barricade should be built around her. It wasn't all my idea. The fair officials told me that if she kicked one more person she would have to be taken from the show. That decided the question.

I borrowed fifteen bales of hay from a buddy and built a "fence" on the two open sides of her stall. This took a lot of sting out of her kicks.

The next morning I lettered a large sign which read—"Danger—Do not Touch—This Calf Kicks." This kept everyone at a safe distance.

The second morning I tried to exercise her. We had just gotten started when she got the notion to start running. She pulled the rope through my

(Continued on Page 38)



"Business is terrible—Everybody thinks this place is a mirage!"

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THESE booklets are free! You can get a *single* copy of any or all of them by mailing the coupon below. Just check the booklets you want and send us your *complete address*. Do it now!

93 — Soil and Water Conservation Pays Dividends—You will appreciate the attractiveness of this 24-page booklet and its easy-to-understand illustrations. Not only does it tell how to start a conservation program, but it gives the advantages of contour farming, strip cropping, terracing, and other practices. (International Harvester Company)

94—The Brahman Hybrid—With all the talk about hybrid vigor, you will find this booklet a timely one. It contains charts on performance in the feedlot and pictures of different crosses. One chapter takes up meat quality and dressing percentage. (American Brahman Breeders Association)

95—A Marketing Primer for Woodlot Owners—If you have an interest in timber, here are suggestions that should enable you to bridge the gap between growing trees and selling various products to the best financial advantage. Lists of information sources in every timber state are included, along with some lively illustrations. (McCulloch Corporation)

96—First Aid to Farm Animals—Things for a farmer to do until a veterinarian arrives are listed on this chart prepared by the makers of Vaseline Petroleum Jelly. You can hang it in the barn for a quick source of information on 15 common problems around the farm. (Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.)

97 — Deadly Reckoning — You may wish to know more about highway safety as well as farm safety. This booklet has a large number of amusing cartoons and statistics that tell the story of the war on highway accidents, with emphasis on 1960. (The Travelers Insurance Companies)

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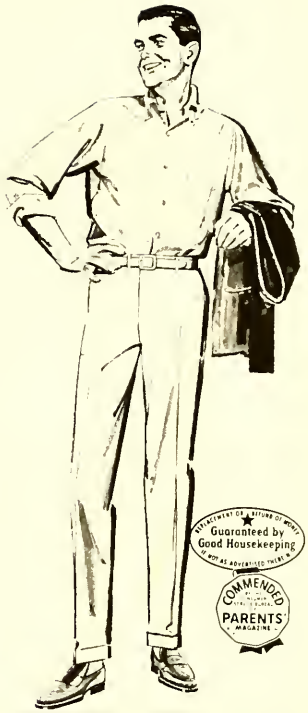

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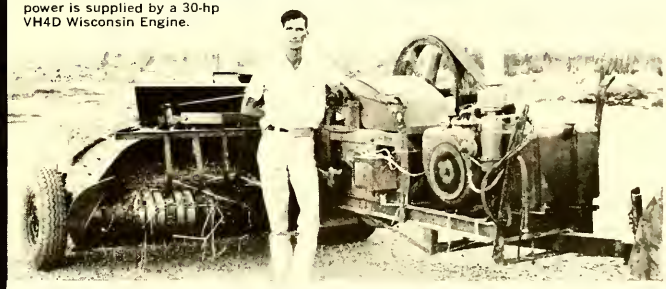
MR. R. F. CLAYBROOK, Holtville, Calif., is shown with one of the two Freeman balers he uses. Dependable baling power is supplied by a 30-hp VH4D Wisconsin Engine.



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LADY HAS HER DAY

(Continued from Page 36)

hands, and it cut like a hot knife going through butter.

One of my buddies made a lunge for the rope and got it. And I mean he got it! The rope was just short enough to give Lady a good swing at him with her hind legs. So doing what comes naturally, she kicked with a wicked fury. She connected, and that old boy dropped the rope in a hurry and grabbed hold of his knee.

Then seeing that all her pursuers had stopped, Lady stopped too. I walked as nice as you please to her and caught hold of her halter. For the rest of the fair, she didn't try to run away.

Then came the heralded event—at least for me—the breeding heifer judging. I led Lady into the ring, and she wasn't a bit nervous—until the judge walked behind her. Then she moved as close to me as she could. She put one of this big hoofs on the toe of my boot, and I think she put all eight hundred pounds of her weight on that one leg. It hurt like blazes, but what could I do about it?

After what seemed like hours of this painful procedure, the judge called for silence from the crowd so he could announce the winners.

"Grand Champion Brahman Heifer of the show . . . Miss Estella De Sate, the 13th, owned by James Winters. Oh yes, that long handle is Lady's registered name. From then on, my foot didn't have a pain in it.

When champions of the four breed classes competed for champion heifer of the show, the judge didn't take five minutes in naming the winner.

"Grand Champion Heifer of the show is Miss Estella De Sate, the 13th." That foot of mine still didn't hurt—even though Lady was standing on it again.

Oh, her picture was in a lot of papers that day, and I believe she knew it. After getting her back home, I started giving her weekly baths and brushings. It was only five months until the big State Fair, and I wasn't going to take a chance on Lady not being ready for it.

For the next four months, she acted the part of a sweet gentle heifer. But only three weeks before the show, she started her wild ways again. I started working longer each day with her, but it didn't seem to help. I had to use Buster again to quiet her down.

When it came time to take her to the show, she loaded and unloaded in fine fashion. But when we started up the long ramp leading from the street to the stalls, she decided that the people around there were there to hurt her. She got next to me and kept shoving. She acted like I was the only person in the world who could protect her.

After I got her into the stall, she settled down. It was a sturdy stall but open on the end. I put my show box behind her so she couldn't kick people and hoped for the best. Believe it or not, the first day she only kicked one man!

At the time, I was going with a girl that lived nearby, and I believe Lady really hated her. Every time she was around, Lady would kick at me and her both. She hated all females, it seemed, human or animal.

"Don't yank so hard!"

Potatoes Without Digging

British Information Service

How would you like to lift up the side of a polythene band and pick off potatoes growing on top of the soil? It may be possible some day, if tests being conducted in Britain continue to look favorable.

For two years scientists have been testing the feasibility of growing potatoes in this manner. Success would solve a big problem—efficient mechanical harvesting of a clean and undamaged crop.

At first unperforated film was used, which had to be pricked to let shoots through. Later, the film contained a number of different types and sizes of holes. Of these, a two-inch cross-shaped cut was found to give the best results, provided that potatoes were planted immediately beneath.

Most of the potatoes could be gathered by hand, although some were just buried in the soil and had to be loosened with a fork.

Then came the time I had looked forward to for nearly a year. We marched our calves into the ring and led them around the judges' platform. Lady got all upset again and started what Advisor Johnson and I called her "war dance."

With a big lunge, she broke away from me and took off around the arena. She ran by several other Brahmans and four of them took off after Lady, leaving the ring a mass of confusion. Then she stopped, and I walked up to her and started rubbing her ear. She was as gentle as a kitten again. Then she started licking my arms. Her coarse tongue on my rope-blistered fingers felt like salt—and did they burn!

The judge walked up behind her, and she made a healthy kick for him—but luckily she missed. Then a hush fell over the huge audience as the Breed Champions were named. You may know they call the Brahmans last.

Finally, the judge's voice boomed over the massive arena. Champion Brahman female is Miss Estella De Sate, the 13th . . . and that's all I remember.

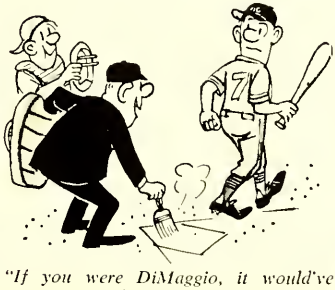
Never in all my life have I seen a calf revel in glory as much as she did She let all the photographers take pictures without any trouble. When it was over, I got her back to her stall, and it's a wonder I didn't kill her with all the feed I gave her.

All this took place nearly three years ago. Not too much has changed since then. Right now, Lady is in the small pasture in front of the house licking her six-months old heifer calf. You know, Little Lady looks just like her mama. When she gets older, I am going to show her at the State Fair. I'll bet she will be a champion just like Lady was.

The way I figure it, Lady will probably have about 10 calves. If five of them are heifers, that will be—Just think! In about two years, Little Lady will have a calf, and if it's a heifer then Lady will have had two more calves in the meantime—Good grief! I had better start saving my money—in 10 years, this ranch isn't going to big enough to support all of the cows carrying Lady's bloodlines!

I don't know whether you could appreciate her story without knowing her, but I hope you do. If you had been the one who raised her and saw her develop from a raw heifer to a mature beauty, fed her, brushed her, and washed her, you would have loved her as much as I do. As long as I live, I will never forget the first "Lady" in my life. ◆◆◆

"Why, you blind thief! If that was a strike, I'm Joe DiMaggio!"



"If you were DiMaggio, it would've been a hit!"

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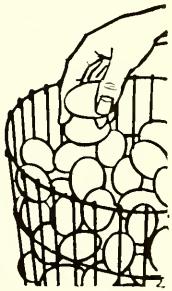

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Labor Savers

Photos by W. E. Wettach

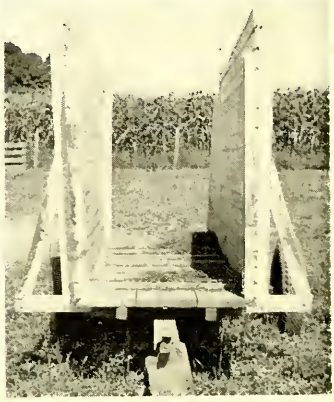
Make this handle for sliding doors by welding a U-shaped rod onto a strip of flat iron. Drill holes for bolts.

A paint mixing paddle can be made by poking a bent iron rod through a can lid. An electric drill provides power.

Back-bending is kept to a minimum with this smoother made with two by fours. Use it for building hog feeding floors or other concrete pouring jobs. The smoother does away with considerable hand trowelling, except for finishing.

This adjustable height roller serves as a third hand in the shop. You can use an old disc blade for the base.

You can load hogs and move them, too, with a combination chute-trailer like this one. The sides are reinforced.



Sportrait

By Stan Allen

Mickey Mantle
New York Yankees

ONCE IN A WHILE an exceptional ball player is found; such is Mickey Mantle. He had all the tools of a star when the New York Yankee scouts saw him at Commerce, Oklahoma, in 1949. He has good size—six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He is fast and has a strong throwing arm. His early ambition was to be a pitcher, but his bat wouldn't let him.

Mickey always wanted to be a major leaguer and starred in little league and high school ball in his home town. His first stop in the Yankee system was with the Independence, Missouri, team where he hit for a .313 average in 89 games. He was with Joplin in '50 and led that league in hitting with a .383 average, in hits with 199, in runs scored with 141, and he hit 26 homers.

It was then that the press began to give Mickey a build up. He was to take over centerfield from the great "Yankee Clipper," Joe DiMaggio. Few fans realized that this inexperienced youngster was not a veteran like DiMaggio, and it told on Mickey, too. After a fair start, he began going for the bad pitch and struck out a lot. This earned him a trip back to the minors, but he returned at the end of the season and has stayed with the Yankees for eleven seasons.

He began to roll in '52, compiling a .311 batting average with 23 homers. Because of injuries, he appeared in only 127 games in '53, although he hit .295 and had 21 homers. His average came up to .300 in '54, and he led the League in runs scored with 129. His bat boomed in '55, as his 37 homers and 11 triples led the League.

But 1956 was his year. He won baseball's triple crown and was the last player to do so. He had a high .353 average with 52 home runs and 130 runs batted in. He scored 132 runs, the League high, and led both major leagues in slugging percentage. He was *Sporting News* Major League Player of the Year, the American League's Most Valuable Player, and won the Hickok belt as Top Professional Athlete of 1956.

Mickey raised his average to .365 in '57 but lost out to Ted Williams by 23 points. He scored 121 runs, which lead the League, and was again the American League's Most Valuable Player. Some say he has slumped since then, but maybe pitchers are not throwing to him now. He had 42 homers in '58, another League high, and set the pace again in runs scored. It's true his average dropped to .304 in '58, .285 in '59, and .275 last year. He does have a chronic bone ailment in his leg and plays heavily taped. At times, he runs with a limp.

Mickey has hit for an over-all average of .281 in 8 World Series with the Yankees. His 14 Series homers is one short of Babe Ruth's all-time record of 15, and Mickey is one of seven players to hit a grand slam homer in Series play which ties a record for most RBI's in one inning. He shares a Series record for most hits in one game with 4, most runs scored in a 7-game Series with 8 runs, and he is one of four players to twice hit 2 homers in one Series game.

Mickey was voted to the American League All-Star Team the last eight years, and has hit at a .300 pace. His fielding average in All-Star play is 1.000 and his lifetime average is .982. Whatever the criticism of him, Mickey is one of the outstanding players of our time. He is always a threat at the plate, bad legs and all. He is a switch hitter, bats both left- and right-handed, and is a top bunter. He is hitting .300 going into the first of June this season and has 17 homers. He led the League with 40 last year.

To summarize Mickey's career through 1960, his lifetime totals show 1,537 hits in 5,005 tries for a .307 average. He has 320 homers, 60 triples, and 225 doubles for a high slugging percentage. He has hit homers both right- and left-handed in the same game 8 times for a major league record and has driven in 935 runs. Mickey Mantle's measure of greatness will come with his election to Baseball's coveted Hall of Fame.

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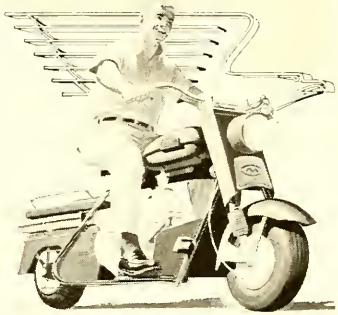

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"Our mailman has one of those little cars."

The *Houston Post* reports that a Texas oilman returned from Europe with a new Jaguar for his nine-year-old son. When the neighbors exhibited alarm, he said: *"Don't worry, we're only going to let him drive it inside the house."*

Dorothy Mealman
Ruthton, Minnesota

Outside a veterinarian's office: *"Hospital Zone—No Barking.*

Max Cone
Finger, Tennessee

A speaker at a garden club meeting told the group of ladies that they should use old cow manure on their gardens and flower beds. One of the young ladies innocently inquired, *"And how old must the cow be?"*

Doug Dankers
Red Wing, Minnesota

A village blacksmith was instructing his apprentice. *"When I take this shoe out of the fire and lay it on the anvil,"* he said, *"I'll nod my head, then you hit it with the hammer."*

Now the villagers are looking for a new blacksmith.

Dennis Newham
Norborne, Missouri

A woman driving along a country road saw a man climbing a telephone pole. *"How silly!"* she exclaimed. *"I suppose he thinks I've never driven before."*

Kermit Morrison
Buhl, Idaho

Sign on rocket pilot's door: *"Out of this world. Be back in fifteen minutes."*

Paul Martin, Jr.
Bakersfield, Missouri

Zeb and Abe met after a fishing trip. Zeb asked Abe is he had any luck. *"Yup,"* replied Abe, *"caught a 65-lb. cat. How about you?"*

"Nope, but I caught my old lantern I'd lost 10 years ago and it was still burning." After a moment or so Abe looked at Zeb and said, *"If I knock off 30 lb., Zeb, will you blow out the light in the lantern?"*

Noel Poe
Holyoke, Colorado

A man walked into a coffee shop during the lunch hour rush, ordered a cup of coffee, gulped it down, left a dime on the counter and walked out. The waitress scooped up the coin and put it in her pocket—only to catch the cold eye of the owner staring at her.

She hesitated a moment, then shook her head sadly. *"What a screwball,"* she confided. *"Leaves a ten-cent tip, then walks out without paying."*

Paul Scare
Centreville, Michigan

Heard about the new toothpaste with food particles? *It's for people who can't eat between brushings.*

Harry Meachum
Ringgold, Louisiana

Father: *"Now, Tommy, remember to be good while I'm gone."*

Tommy: *"I will, Dad, for a quarter."*

Father: *"Son, I'm really surprised at you. When I was your age, I was good for nothing!"*

Harold Snyder
New Carlisle, Ohio

'This is called 'the hilt' . . . like what our farm is mortgaged up to."

An experienced school teacher was talking to her third grade class about the habits of birds. The teacher said, *"I have a little canary at home."* *"What can it do that I can't do?"* Little Steve raised his hand and answered, *"I know, teacher—take a bath in a saucer."*

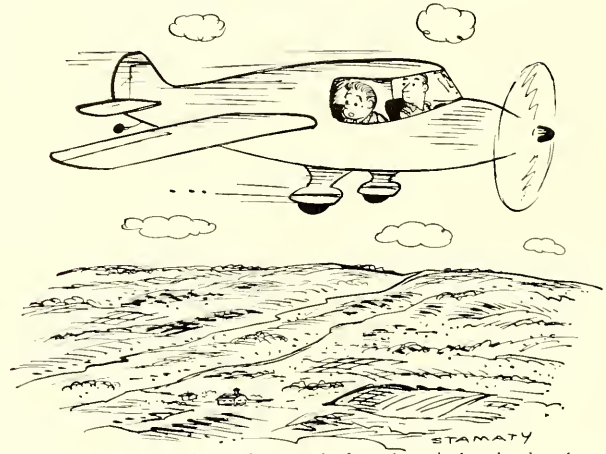
Curtis Robb
Lawrence, Kansas

Fred: *"Did your wife lose much weight on her diet of bananas and coconuts?"*

Frank: *"Only a couple of pounds but you should see her climb a tree."*

Bob Barnes
Dillon, Montana

Charlie, the Green Hand



"Let's go down—I can't stand to see the hogs I worked so hard to fatten look like tiny specks."

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It's a which came first

or Question

. . . but in every State we've checked, the chapters participating in the National FFA Calendar Program are TOP CHAPTERS!

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Thirty-two Kansas Chapters are currently using the Official FFA Calendar in their public relations programs. Twenty of these chapters received Gold Emblem, Superior or Standard Chapter ratings in the 1960-61 State and National Chapter Award Program.

INDIANA

Five of the eight Chapters receiving Gold Emblem and four of the eight chapters receiving Silver Emblem in the Indiana Chapter Award program, and both the 1st and 2nd place winners in the Chapter Meeting Contest have sponsors for FFA Calendars.

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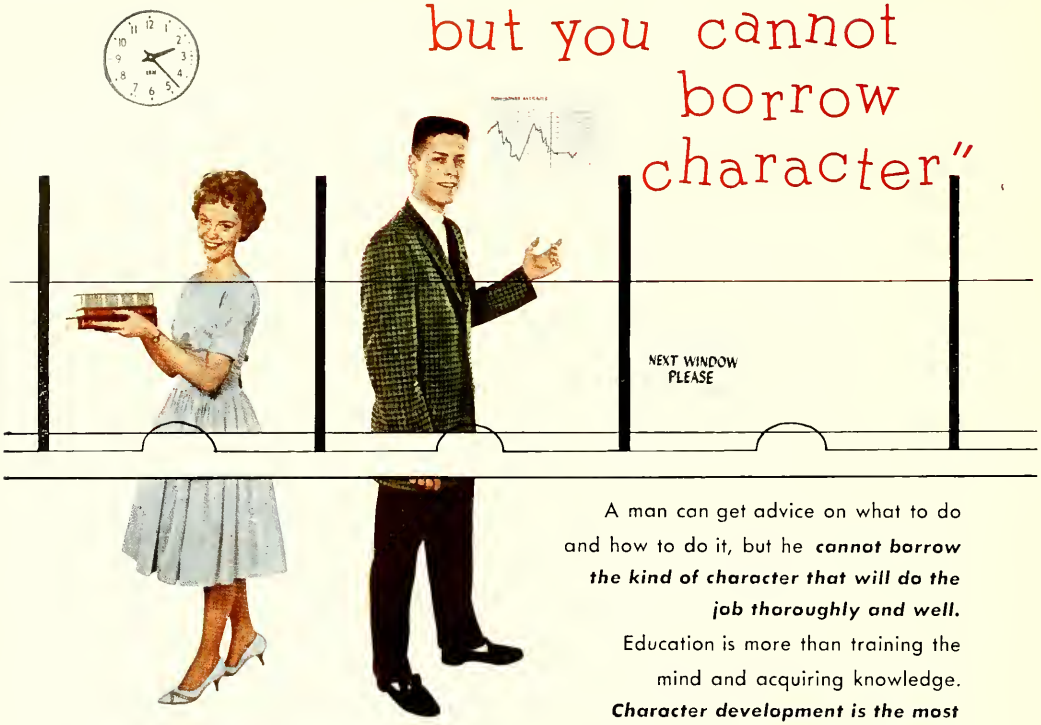
"You can borrow brain but you cannot borrow character"



A man can get advice on what to do and how to do it, but he ***cannot borrow the kind of character that will do the job thoroughly and well.*** Education is more than training the mind and acquiring knowledge. ***Character development is the most essential part of education.***

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